# MACHINE

VOLUME XXXII.

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ich the occupants of the berths. No person, so
titer how particular he or she may be, can have
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DEFARTURE OF TRAINS PERRYCE MARKS. - Saturday RTHWESTERN RAILWAY. Leave. | Arrive.

ME TABLE

liman or any other form of Well and Kinzle-sta.

| Leave. | Arrive. s Ex. .. \*10:00 a. m. \* 4:00 p. m. s Ex. .. † 9:00 p. m. ‡ 6:30 a. m. & ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGE benver short lines. de, near Madison-st. bridge, and ficket Office, 122 Randolph-st. Leave. | Arrive.

Madison and Candists. Ticket Leave. | Arrive.

\*10:00 a. m. \* 4:00 p. m.

ENTRAL BAILROAD. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Randolph-st., near Clark.

Leave. | Arrive.

rem for . Atch-228...... 110:00 p.m. 2 6:55 a.m. CKSTRAL RAILROAD.
L. and foot of Twenty-second-st.
FE-51., southeast corner of Han
Hotel, and at Palmer House. Leave. Arrive

AYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.
and Madison-sta. Ticket Offices.
House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Leeve. | Arrive.

DEORE & OHIO, position Building, foot of Monrer of Clark-st., Palmer House, 
seot (Exposition Building).

Leave. Arrive. 8:50a. m. | 5:40a. m.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN. Leave. | Arrive. 7:35 a. m. 7:40 p. m. 9:00 a. m. 7:40 p. m. 5:15 p. m. 8:00 a. m. 110:20 p. m. 4 5:40 a. m. OINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R. on and Carroll-sts., West Side Depart | Arrive

AND & PACIFIC RAILROAD. | Ticket | T

Day Ex 10:00 s. m. 8:25 p. m. at Ex. 8:00-p. m 7:30 s. m. LINE & KOKOMO LINE Depart. Arrive. bt Ex 8:40 a. m. 8:10 b. f. bt Ex 8:00 p. in. 7:30 a. ii VAVIGATION.

OR STEAMERS nd Rapids, and Music- 7 p. m. yexcepted, Tuesday and ga. m. boat does not leave

ete., Friday..... 7 p. m. EGAL. ry Notice.

E. Mackensie, in Charles and C ompiainant heretofors filed live of and Court, and that a sed out of said Court against day, returnable on the first day Court, to be held at the Court-eventy, on third Monday of the required, and which said JACOB GEOSE, Clerk.

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# The Chicago Paily Tribune.

CHICAGO, MINDAY, JUNE 25, 1877.

THE WAR.

Very Evident Unmasking of the Russian Scheme at Ibrail.

A Mere Handful of Cossacks Flound ering in the Marsh Near Matchin.

The Astonishing Number 417,000 Russians Massed Around Bucharest.

The Turkish Cerberus Unwilling to Snap at the Dobrudscha Sop.

Myriads Almost Certain to Swarm Over Between Nikopolis and Silistria.

England and Austria Exchanging Notes Regarding the Situation.

Austria Unwilling to Help Montenegro Till She Lies Howling.

THE GREAT MOVE AT IBBAIL AND OLTENITZA. Cable to The Chicago Tribune. LONDON OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE SALISBURY STREET, W. C., June 23.-Cor respondent at Bucharest telegraphs: All day troops have been pouring over the pon-toon bridge at Braila without oppo-sition. The Czar arrived last night, devoted to-day to the inspec tion of the men, taking up a position with Gen. Zimmerman and staff at this end of the bridge. A large force is engaged noting the road across the marsh in the direction of Matchin, which has been

ALBEADY EVACUATED BY THE TURKS. It is not anticipated that any fighting will take place until they reach Herzova. It is reported that several squadrons o Turkish cavalry have been dispatched from Shumla and Rustchuk to harass the Rus-

The passage at Galatz has been made with rafts. The troops thus far across the Dan-ube at Ibrail are the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Divisions of infantry and one division

News from OTHER POWEROUS OF THE LINE
is scanty. It is reported that the crossing
has been effected at Oltenitza in the face of a heavy fire from the batteries, The pontoons floated down the Arshis River from

RRITISH INTERESTS.

THE LONDON JOURNALS AT LOGGERHEADS.
[By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.] LONDON OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, London dailies are beginning finally to notice the rumor that an extraordinary grant will be asked of Parliament by the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the protection of British interests in the East. The jealousy each of the other is so great that unless one gets the first news it will ignore it as long as it decently can, no matter how important. This item appeared in the Journal Des Debats on

Wednesday, but NOT UNTIL TO-DAY did the London dailies discuss it as a matter worthy of consideration. Similarly they have not yet deigned to mention the trifling fact that 16,000 troops were under orders for Egypt, though it was published to-day in one of the most reliable weekly papers, and

could RASILY BE AUTHENTICATED. Regarding the military grant, the Daily Telegraph, philo-Turk, claims that only two millions will be asked will be asked, and says "public inion, therefore, so far from taking alarm at the application which we may now expect from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, should rather manifest its intelligence by regarding this official confidence toward the nation and foreign powers as proof that the

and follows the policy which none can call otherwise than judicious and pacific,—of keeping abreast of events. Of course even a vote so modest must wear the aspect of official counsels which are not without the element of firmness, and it is neither possible nor desirable to deny it that grave char-

Philo-Russian, says: "We trust that the House of Commons will never listen to any proposal for voting extraordinary credit to the Government on the mere faith in the Ministerial assurance that the Government will know how to apply it to the best advantage. One thing is certain, that any steps which might theaten to bring England into a war which theaten to bring England into a war which should have for its result, if not for its avowed aim, the maintenance of Turkish misrule over non-Mohammedan subjects will lead to a very grave political conflict within and without the walls of Parliament.

THE PALL MALL GAZETTE, the Government organ, refers to the policy of the Gladstone Ministry in 1870, when two million were granted for the increase of the naval and land forces during the Franco-Prussian war, and says, "What was in the question then was the neutrality and independence of another State as securent by European guarantee. What is in question now is the safety of our own Empire as threatened by the warlike operations of Russia. Therefore, the precedent of 1870 not only applies, but applies a fortiori, to the present situation.

THE SUNDAY SUMMARY. HOWING THE IBRAIL CROSSING TO BE A MOST EGREGIOUS PRINT. LONDON, June 24.—All authorities continue o assert that the crossing opposite Ibrail is in-ended merely as a diversion, because the pesti-ential climate and flooded condition of the Dobrudscha forbid operations on an extensive scale. In this connection it is interesting to note that, as any danger from the Turkish flotilla or army on the Galatz and Reni line has,

in the opinion of the Russian commanders, now passed away, a majority of the troops have been withdrawn thence to Giurgevo to replace forces who proceeded to the Vode and Alute. No less

SEVEN OR EIGHT TRAINS & DAY
have been leaving Bucharest with troops, artillery, and pontoons to replace the Giurgevo
troops, who marched down to Islasch and
Turnu-Magurelli. The number of troops now
between and Simnitza and Giurgevo is no less
than 96,000, while at Turu-Magurelli and Islasch
up to Korabbia are upwards of 40,000. A portion of the relatorcements at Slatina are now tion of the reinforcements at Slatina are now being sent westward to Krajova, and the troops whose place they take there to the number of 60,000 are MOVING YOWARD KALAFAT AND GLADOVA.

MOVING TOWARD KALAPAT AND GLADOVA.
Between Giurgevo and Kalarasch there are
\$6,000. There are thus between Kalarasch and
the Hungarian frontier 232,000 men for the first
line of attack. In second line (of Slobosia,
Bucharest, Slatina, and Krajova) there are
78,000, and further north again a reserve of
40,000 is stationed, half at Piotesti and haif at
Pitesch. The foregoing are combatants, of
whom there are thus \$50,000, exclusive of troops
at Galatz, Ibrail, Reni, and the Reserve corps and
barracks at Tartar, Bumar, and Belgrade. The
total number of Russians of the combatant
and non-combatant services who are now and non-combatant services who are now in Roumania is reliably estimated at 417,000.

Their heavy guns are supplied with 700 rounds each, and they have on the Vode and Aluta Rivers sufficient pontoons for the construction of six bridges across the Danube. It is believed that the main passage must be attempted in a a few days, as, though the Danube is still rather high, the spring floods caused by the heavy rains have, in a great measure, subsided; but, before long, the summer floods caused by the melting of the snow on the Lower Carpathian Mountains will commence. The interval must, therefore, be utilized if the attempt is to be made under favorable conditions. The position of under favorable condition... The position of the Russians at Turnu-Magurelli and Simpitza

POUR FAVORABLE PASSAGES, namely, at Turau-Magurelli, Simultza, Rust-chuk, and Oreava. Within twelve hours the Russians could, by drawing troops from Sim-nitza and Slobosia, muster 132,000 men at and around Giurgevo, or, by moving the troops at Simnitzn westward to Turnu-Magurelli, they could in ten hours mass 136,000 men there and at Islasch. It would also be possible, by mov-ing troops at Turnu-Magurelli and Islasch, to hreaten Oreava with 40,000 men, and Nikopolis with 96,000. Thus, within twelve hours, t our points can be threatened by a force of 130, 000 men, supported on the left by the Giurgev corps, on the right by the Krajova corps, and in the rear by a second line at Alexandria and Ruche de Wede or Sistina. Crossings, therefore, now need only to be matter of few hours, and good espionage. Of course which of the foregoing sour points is chosen depends in a great measure on the movement of the Russians that, owing to the greater straightness of the roads on the northern side

of the river, they
CAN MARCH PASTER THAN THE TURKS. The troops at Krajova and westward thereof numbering 60,000, combined with the Roums Middin, Palanka, and Lom Palanka, and can act
Widdin, Palanka, and Lom Palanka, and can act
George attach, and the
disposition of the Turks should render such a movement necessary, as the left wing of a Timok Valley attack, with the Roumanian and Servian troops forming the centre and right. Of course the latter eventually is improbable at present. There have been floating rumors during the week of a possility of THE TURKS ATTEMPTING THE OPPENSIVE

Reni, to be supported by the fleet. Of course this would-considerably alter the Russian plans, but it is considered improbable, although the Russians have strengthened their forces at Bol-Jibrani, and on the road from Barda to Ismail.

the most important strategetical event has been the re-establishment of a connection between the Russian left and centre, as proved by the fact that in a previous battle the Zeidkekan left was strongly reinforced from the centre. All we know of the subsequent operations has been contained in previous telegrams.

THE DANUBE.

NOT TO BE DECEIVED. CONSTANTINOPLE, June 24.—It is stated in al circles that the Tnrkish Commander-in Chief has been aware for some time of the in tention of the Russians to cross into the Dobrudscha, but that it entered into his plan of

operations to permit them to do so.

THE MATCHIN "CROSSING." LONDON, June 24.—A Ploiesti telegram states that the Russians lost seven killed and ninety-four wounded in the engagement with the Bashi-Bazouks near Matchin, which was fought by some companies of infantry who crossed from Galatz. The Czar has decorated the two officers who first reached the Turkish bank of the Danube.

THE ALUTA. VIENNA, June 24 .- A Galatz special says the Ninth Russian Army Corps, which forms the ight wing, is marching along the left bank of the Aluta toward the Danube

THE IMPERIAL PAMILY. PLOIESTA, June 24.—The Czar, Czarewitch and Grand Duke Alexis, Sergius, and Vladimir, have returned here after visiting Galatz and

KARAGATCH. CONSTANTINOPLE, June 24 .- An official state ment published here says a certain number of Russians have also crossed the Danube in the direction of Karagatch, below Hirsova. ACCOUNT OF A "CROSSING."

St. Petersburg, June 24.-An official account of the engagement fought by the troop who crossed from Galatz and occupied Budjal who crossed from Galatz and occupied Budjac heights says the Russian force consists of ten companies of infantry, who crossed in boats and were received by a heavy fire. They however valliantly attacked the heights and drove back the enemy. The Turkish force consisted of 3,000 infantry, 300 cavalry, and two guns. The Russians, having no cavalry or ar tillery, were obliged to resist the Turkish cavalry with the bayonet. The Turks withdrew on the arrival of Russian reinforcements and

artillery. were forty-eight killed and ninety wounded Gen. Zimmermann telegraphs that the clergy and Christian inhabitants of Matchin received the Russians with great ceremony. One regi ment is aiready in the town, and will be forced by a brigade under Gen. Tokoff. PRIDAY.

IBBAIL, June 22 (Friday).—The Russians com-IBRAIL, June 22 (Friday).—The Russians completed a bridge undisturbed by the Turks. Every one understood on Thursday the crossing was postponed, both on account of a delay in the Czar's arrival and an ambush not far from the bridge. However, Gen. Zimmerman suddenly disappeared from Ibrail during the night. This morning a little after daybreak the people of morning a little after daybreak the people of lbrail were awakened by the sound of artillery and musketry on the other side of the river, showing that the Danube must have been crossed. Gen. Zimmerman had gone to Galatz

CROSSED THE DANUBE. with two regiments of infantry and a propor tionate amount of artillery and cavalry in a number of boats towed over by steam-launches. The distance traveled in boats seemed to have been over three miles. The Turks, probably, were taken by surprise, as usual, though there was a good deal of artillery and musketry fire.

They do not see to have made very stubborn

GALATZ, June 23 (Friday Evening).—This morning the worked came, in and continued to do so all day. Indexing from the number of ambulances, the wunded brought back are not less than three hodred. Accounts of the action vary much, and its impossible to get reliable information. The Reumanian consumer say the ns, who trie to land at the edge of a lake

were fired on before they touched shore, and then met with hery volleys. From five to six sed, with eight can thousand Russian crossed, with eight cannon, at 10 o'clock. The ussians gave up after an attempt to gain passession of a road leading to Tebetchille ove the hills, finding a grove near the village filled 6th Turks. They therefore retired beyond the road and ravine, and attacked a hatter, contents it.

retired beyond theroad and ravine, and attacked a battery, capturing it.

Late in the attendon the first landing was made a hand-to-had fight.

THE PAST NAM KILLED

was a young Russin officer. He sprang ashore, and was shot through the forehead.

THE OBJET OF THE CROSSING and action at Galat was to protect the great crossing at Dead.

sand action at Galax was to protect the great crossing at Ibrail.

SATUDAY'S PLANS.

An Ibrail correspondent, telegraphing Friday, says: It is evident that the great crossing will begin to-morror morning at daylight. The whole Russian force here will cross on the bridge, and the Russians will thus establish themselves firmly at the other sides of the Plant. themselves firmly of the other side of the Dan-tibe. As there is now a whole army corps here this is a sufficient number of troops to maintain themselves and tukethe offensive.

THE PROGRAFME PROM IBRAIL.

Other crossings, provided this one succeeds o-morrow, will be comparatively easy. Rusaian tactics now will le to push the force here forward as rapidly as possible up the Dobruds-chs, extending a hard to the Russian forces on the way up the Danube. This will enable a force at Hirsya to cross without difficulty, and proceeding higher up, it can likewise extend a hand to the other forces at Kaiskash, and even Oltenitza. Should the Turks detach a force from about Rustchuk and Nikopolis sufficient to stop its progress, they

TO WEARRY THEIR LINE at this point that the Russian troops between Giurgevo and Turnu-Magurelli would be able to cross with comparatively little loss.

from Ibrail agree with the Galatz correspondent in showing that fighting was serious at the rossing opposite Galatz.

An Ibrail correspondent, telegraphing Friday ight, says A RUSSIAN DOCTOR

nformed me that he does not believe that out of this number twenty are left alive or unhurt. AT BENI.
The correspondent at Itzani, under date

of June 22, says that on the night of the 20th inst. 1,500 infantry crossed at Reni, and 200 in front of Galatz on the 21st. Two thousand five hundred crossed during the day, with cannon, and reinforcements afterwards ar-rived from Reni and Galatz. BIGHT THOUSAND RUSSIANS

ommanding Matchin. THE NUMBER ACROSS. LONDON, June 25.—A special from Bucharest stimates that 11,000 Russians have crossed at

salatz and Ibrail. TURKISH AGGRESSION. cross from Lom Palanka into Little Wallachia during yesternight. Details are un-

EVACUATION. News has been received here that Triltcha and Isakatcha have been evacuated by the Turk-

ABOUND KALAPAT. VIENNA, June 24.—On the 23d 14,000 Rus received orders to move to Girla northwest from Calafat. Large convoys of provisions have been THE COMING WEEK

promises to be important. News of operations for crossing the TurnuMagurelli and Simnital section of the river is nomentarily expected.

MONTENEGRO.

VIENNA, June 24.—Astria has formally re ed to intervene in bhalf of Montenegro unless the latter acknowldges herself hopelessly prostrate, and makes dect application for as-TOO BALANTHOW.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jue 24.—An official dis patch from Podgoritza nnounces that the unit-ed divisions of Suleims Pasha and Ali Saib are successfully advancing in Montenegro. The housand wounded havbeen removed thence to Cattaro. DRAW IT MIDER, MONTY.

CETTINIB, June 24.—he Turkish losses are absolutely incalculable. All Sunday afternoon the artillery and rifles he been firing on the column as it moves dowthe valley. The purnit will be kept up unt the colum the protection of the gu of Spus, while it has still to run the gauntlet! Plamenatzs' division at Martinitza.

VIENNA, June 24.—Theontenegrins are said to have lost almost one-renth of their force, especially the insurgent ands appear to have suffered very severely. imbers of Montenegrins are beginning to cn over to Cattaro and na, so that it has beehought advisable to strengthen the cordon alg the frontier.

ASI.

BAYA). LONDON, June 24.—Rher accounts from Turkish sources relative the recapture of Bayazid state that the ssian garrison have renched themselves nothe town. BAYAZID, June 18 .- T Russians in an engagement between Bays and Indiesen were defeated with a loss of stavairy and 100 in-

AROUND DUM. CONSTANTINOPLE, June4.-Dervish Pashs n Saturday attacked tRussians investing oum and drove them h the beights. DESPERATE STING.

Special Dispatch to Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 24-0 a. m.-A cable special says intelligence eived at Constanti-nople announces that Motar Pasha has been engaged since Thursday the Russian army at Tatkhodia, between Kassan and Delib ba. A battle was proces all day Friday. The result is unknown.

GENEIL. SECRET UNDERSTANDIBETWEEN RUSSIA AND ENGD.

Special Dispatch & Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., J124.—A gentleman

attached to one of the legs says that official attached to one of the legs says that official advices they have received that the key to the present situation in action of Servia and England. If either ose Powers become involved, the war will bolonged, and may become general, and it noems probable that both will be. Indeed, thation people think Great Britain is about to possession of the Suez Canal in accordanch a private understanding with Russia the possession of Egypt should be the prioritish neutrality.

AUSTRIAN ADITY.

VIENNA June 24.—A populishes the fol-

various reports converning Austrian prepara-tions, we can state positively that the Govern-ment cannot escape the duty imposed on it by the present situation, of promptly and most gravely considering all possible eve order to protect the interests of the monarch from injury. With regard to military mean

een taken up to the present." THE BRY OF TUNIS has expressed apprehension to the Porte that Russian fleet might bombard Tunis.

LONDON, June 24.—A St. Petersburg tele gram denies that Col. Wellesley, the English attache, has been treated with coolness and suspicion at Russian headquarters. BNGLAND AND AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, June 24.—It is stated that not have been exchanged between Austria and England as to the character and significance of

ATHENS, June 24.—The news of the passa of the Danube has strengthened the war party.
A battery of mountain-artillery has already left for Lania on the frontier, and another will leave immediately for Karavanzeri. There is general movement of troops to the frontier.

BELGRADE, June 24.-Prince Milan has ar rived from Ploiesti. The semi-official Isto ortance to Servia, since its results will tend to orrect the expectations of over-warm patriots ssured the Prince that the relations Vienna and St. Petersburg were the best possible, as he might personally ascertain at Vienna, although it is not decided when the Prince will start thither." THE BLACK SEA.

LONDON, June 24.—The steamers Constan-tine and Viadimir have saired from Sebastopol and Odessa respectively. The former sunk four Turkish merchantmen on the Anatolian coas after putting their crews ashore. The Vladimi captured a brig off Varna. Both steamers re turned to port safely. RUMORS VIA EDINBURG

EDINBURG, June 24.—The London corre spondent gives a variety of rumors relative to the intentions of the Government The report that the Government will as for a credit of £2,000,000 to provide agains eventualities is most widely circulated. The

for a credit of £2,000,000 to provide against eventualities is most widely circulated. The correspondent says: "Persons connected with the Government now declare that the White Star steamers have been secured in case they should be wanted for transport service."

WAR TO THE KNIFE.

CONSTANTINOTER, June 24.—The Chamber of Deputies, in secret seesion, voted for a continuance of the war 3 l'outrance, even if all Europe combine against Turkey.

THE SICK MAN'S UNEASY THRONE.

A correspondent of the London Drily News, at Constantinople, predicts that if the prosent Turkish Government can maintain itself it will make peace with Russia as seon as the people have been sufficiently humbled by one or two crushing Russian victories. The Russians, he says, will be content with the cession of Armenia, and with the free passage of the Dardanelles, but they will be content with nothing less. If they are very successful, and the Turks are very much depressed, they may demand a large portion of the Turkish iron-clad fleet. It is probable that they will be moderate, and equally probable that they will be moderate, and equally probable that the Turks will be wielding. It will suit Russia, who has been striving to win Constantinuous two 150 years, to advance some ten or fifteen years nearer to the fruition of her wishes. It will suit the present rulers of Turkey to get a fresh lease of power, at no matter what sactifice. The discontent in the provinces he continues, is immenso. The entire provincial population is ready to demand the dismissal of Rediff Pasha, the War Minister, and Mahmond Damad the Marshal of the Palace. The Sulfan know not what to do with regard to these men. He dares not dismise them; he dares not even accept their mand still further contessions. On the content of the people turn continually toward the ex-Sultan Mourad. They know that if his health is not absolutely restored it is greatly improved. The wildest

be crushed with such cruelity as would still further allenate from Turkey the sympathy and support of the Western nations. The thoughts of the people turn continually toward the ex-Sultan Mourad. They know that if his health is not absolutely restored it is greatly improved. The wildest remors are in circulation as to the conduct of the present Sultan, as to his legitimacy, which is publicly questioned, and as to his capacity. Mourad was deposed solely for assumed incapacity. If he were to present himself to the public his deposition would become a dead letter.

A RUSSIAN DARE-DEVIL.

Among the officers on the Grand Duke's staff is a tall, handsome man, with a lithe, slender, active figure, a clear blue cye, a large, prominent, well-shaped nose, and a face young enough for a Second Licutenant. It is Skobeleff, the youngest General in the Russian army, the conqueror of Khokand. He has the reputation, even among the Russians, of being a madman who would fling away his own life and those of his troops without the slightest regard for consequences. During the war which resulted in the conquest of Khokand, a Russian detachment of 800 men, with 400 Cossacks, was compelled to retreat before a superior force of the enemy. Gen. Trotsky decided upon a night attack, and confided his plan to Col. Skobeleff, then his Chief of Staff. The latter entered into the idea with great enthusiasm, and proposed to lend the attacking column himself, and to take only 150 Cossacks. Skobeleff, having reconnoitered the ground, perceived that the Khokandians had encamped within a mile and a half of the Russians in an open plain, which gave every facility for the manuvering of cavalry. At midnight he took his 150 Cossacks, divided them into three parties, and cautiously surrounded the enemy's camp. The party led by Skobeleff himself managed to pass the enemy's outposts, who were sound asleep. Then he gave the signal for the attack by firing his pistol, and, followed by his 150 Cossacks, he rode headiong into the enemy's camp. Then he gave th

PREPARING FOR WAR. ENGLAND'S BUSINESS JUST NOW.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 24—3:30 a. m.—A London special says the preparations for war are being pushed in England with all possible vigor, and the nature of the steps taken leaves no room to doubt that the Government has decided that British interests require the protection of British soldiers and sailors. The feeling in favor of war has been growing stronger day by day for some time past, and there is every reason to believe that England is on the eve of one of the most momentous epochs in her history. Her Empire in the East is endangered beyond all doubt, and she has almost as much to lose by remaining neutral as by TAKING A DECIDED STAND

TAKING A DECIDED STAND and going boldly into the war. The portion of the army which can be spared for foreign service is now ready to move, and news of great importance may be expected at any moment. The military authorities are busily engaged inspecting the various war departments of the Government and getting everything into such shape that no unnecessary delay may occur as soon as the order to move is given. The fighting qualities of the British soldier are proverbially good, and their proficiency in drill is beyond question; but, compared with the Continental armies the organization is entirely inadequate to the emergency. The general administration is found to be in a state of confusion, and the emergency. The general administration is found to be in a state of confusion, and the medical department is especially deficient. Herculean efforts are being made to remedy these defects, but the short time at the disposal of the military authorities will not admit of radical reforms, which can only be effected by long years of patient work. So solicitous has the Government become on this subject that an order has been issued forbidding all foreign officers from visiting the naval and military departments. It is considered

A MATTER OF PARAMOUNT INFORTANCE just now to keep foreign Governments that may and going boldly into the war. The portion of

be opposed to England in the coming struggle from knowing exactly what preparations are being made, and in what particular the English are deficient. THE POLITICAL PARTIES.

THE POLITICAL PARTIES.

The gathering importance of the war on the Danube supersedes all other news in the public interest. A large war party exists, but it is not clearly defined. As a general thing the Liberals are opposed to war except under certain contingencies. The Conservatives favor a war as soon as there is a decent chance to interfere. Thus both parties regard war as inevitable under a certain state of affairs, which is, however, as yet rather vaguely defined, in spite of Mr. Cross' speech. The difference is that one party is reluctant and the other auxious, but the chances are that another week will leave the hesitators in a woeful minority. The most potent argument against them will be, "Are you afraid!" Thus will begin a war-fever for England which may end, after all, in the "Battle of Dorking."

The rumor that the Government will ask Parliament for a special grant for emergencies during the recess assumes importance, and it is believed to-night on creditable authority that the Cabinet is resolved on making the application. It is also circulated that dissensions continue in the Cabinet.

tion. It is also circulated that dissension tinue in the Cabinet. Earl Beaconsfield and the Marquis of Salisbury leads in opposi-tion thereto. Should the Premier make the demand, it is believed that the Marquis of Salis-bury, Mr. Cross, and Lord Carnarvon will retire. This is a simple rumor as yet, but it is the one topic that takes precedence of all

THE RIVER PASSAGE.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.
Special Disputch to The Tribune.
NEW YORK, June 24.—The announce the crossing of the Danube on Fridsy, as telegraphed, is fully confirmed from Vienna. The details sent were much fuller than given in any London journal yesterday. Further particulars of the great events at Ibrail and Galatz reach here this morning. The programme was adroit-ly planned and carried out. It had been ascertained by Russian spies that the Turkish forces at Matchin were in no condition to oppose a crossing if made in force, and that

STRAGGLING BANDS OF BASHI-BAZOUKS were to be met among the low lands along the river. Accordingly before dawn a few barge-loads of Cossacks were sent across from Galatz to Ghiacet. The crossing was assisted by small steamers which performed the journeys with the barges as rapidly as possible. In this manner a sufficient number of these brave horsemen were soon across and mounted. They remained close to the river, having their sentries out to give notice of an approach of the enemy. The guns in the forts at Galatz

FULLY COVERED THE CAVALRY, and the gunners stood ready to serve their pieces at a signal from the Cossacks. So far as can be learned, the building of the bridge at Galatz partakes of the nature of a feint, because the great body of troops crossed into the Dob-

rudscha at Ibrail.

Meanwhile the same movement has been made at Ibrail.

Meanwhile the same movement has been made at Ibrail.

The house at thus place were not so large as at Galatz, and many valuable Cossack ponies either fell or leaped from them into the river; but they were mostly saved by saved by the three large large leaved and thus towed to the shore. In being lassoed and thus towed to the shore. In some instances the horses swam ashore at the call of their masters, who remained on the

barges.
After considerable delay, several hundred men were landed and about a quarter of a mile from the river, the intervening land being so marshy that the horses were led over it with great difficulty. All be-ing ready at both roints, the telegraph was put into requisition from Ibrail, and
A SIMULTANEOUS MOVEM

took place, the Cossacks advancing with great rapidity into the Dobrudscha. Those landed at Ibrail had by far the more difficult task, for they were compelled to extend their line to the ut-most, while the detachment from Galatz ad-vanced along the main road and larger paths

vanced along the main road and larger pains outside of which it would be impossible for an enemy to approach or to flank them, because of the marshy condition of the country.

In less than two hours the two lines of horsemen had formed a junction, the distance between Galatz and Ibrail, measured on the inside of the bend in the river, being only eighteen miles. Thus was form

A CORDON OF COSSACES between the river's bank and the enemy. The prominent part which the Cossack was thus made to play in the first real aggressive movement into the enemy's territory in Europe is worth noticing. It fully justified all that has been written about the important service which he as a horseman is likely to render to Russis in the war. This brings the Cossack squarely to the front, and makes of him what the Uhlan was to the troops of Prussia, "L'Eclaireur par excellence."

Under cover of this Cossack cordon, the

contoons were towed into position, and the oridges at the two points were soon laid, every plank being ready and every man having a particular service to perform.

The Galatz bridge was much more easily built than the one at Ibrail, because at the latter place on the Dobrudscha side the long stretch of swamp land before referred to had

stretch of swamp land before referred to had to be planked

FOR THE PASSAGE OF THE ARTILLERY.

The foot soldiers did not wait for this event, however. No sooner had the last plank been laid in the main structure than the men, already drawn up in battalions, were ordered to prepare for the crossing. Eight thousand men and two batteries of artillery then passed over as rapidly as possible, each battalion forming directly it reached the dry ground. By the time the guns were ready to be brought over, preparations for landing them across the marsh were finished.

marsh were finished.

The enemy, in the shape of scattered irregular cavalry, had shown themselves at various points, and when the main body of troops had formed, and the batteries had been placed, the Cossacks were ordered forward to

An advance was then made toward Matchin, th An advance was then made toward Matchin, the object being to attack at once before the place could be reinforced. The Turks were found posted on a range of hills to the northwest-ward of the town. The batteries on these hills opened on the invading Russian troops, and a strong detachment of irregulars sallied out to meet their inveterate foesthe Cossacks. They did not risk a close encounter, however, and a few shells from the Russian battery posted on the assailed fank

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

But the Russians bivouscked for the night in
the described camp. The camp-fires burned
brightly, and could be seen doubtless from the
Village of Matchin, distant only two and a half
to three miles. During the night
THE UTMOST ACTIVITY PREVAILED
in the camp, and it was soon generally known
that Matchin was to be attacked on the morrow.
It was impossible to ascertain the losses, but
from their exposed position it is probable the
Russians lost more men than the Turks. Pris-

Russians lost more men than the Turks. Prisoners captured place the number of the Turkish garrison at 6,000 men, but it is believed that this estimate is too large. The Turkish force probably numbered 5,000, including irregular cavalry. Yesterday (Saturday) morning

THE BATTLE WAS REMEWED.

During the night the Turks had made great efforts to strengthen some earthworks which were in front of the eastern or most feasible approach to the village, but after a few shells had been thrown into the intrenchments and the town, the Turks exempted the former. the town, the Turks evacuated the former. The Russians advanced and occupied the town only to find that it had been abandoned by the main body of the Turkish troops during the darkness, therefore by 6 o'clock yesterday moroning the Russians held THE KEY TO THE DORRUDSCHA.

All day yesterday the crossing at Ibrail continued, and it is expected that all the troops will be over by Sunday morning.

The arrival of the Czar at Ibrail was the signal for beginning the conquest of the Dobrudscha.

Fourteenth Corps, without its cavalry division, numbers 21,600 mon. The reason for sending so few troops into the Dobrudscha is that, because of the barrenness of the country, it cannot be relied upon for furnishing sustemance. The next crossing will take place at Turnu-Magurelli, opposite Nicopolis. Thus the Russians will outlank two strong fortresses of the famous Turkish quadrangle, namely, Sil-istria and Varus, besides cutting all communi-cation between Varna and the Danube.

Various special dispatches point to the speci removal of the Russian headquarters to Alex andria, in Roumania, probably to-day or to-mo row (Monday).

GRANT.

ANOTHER MEAL.

LONDON, June, 24.—Gen. Grant was present last night at a banquet given by the Corporation of Trinity House. The Prince of Wales presided. Prince Leopold, Prince Christian. the Prince of Lemingen, the Prince of Saxe-Welmar, the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Hertford, the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Carnarvon, Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Cross, and the Chief Justice, Sir Alexander Cockburn, were among the distinguished company present.

THE PRINCE OF WALES, referring to Gen. Grant, in the course of his speech, said: "On the present occasion it is a matter of peculiar gratification to us as Englishmen to receive as our guest Gen. Grant. [Cheers.] I can assure him for myself and for all royal subjects of the Queen that it has given us the greatest pleasure to see him as a guest in this country. [Cheers.]

[Cheers.]

Proposed the health of the visitors, and coupled with it Gen. Grant's name. He said: "Strangers of all classes, men of letters, arts, science, state, and all that have been most worthy and great, have, as it were, come to this centre of old civilization. I venture, without disparagement to any of these finastrious guests, to say that never has there been one to whom we willingly accord a freer, fuller, heartier welcome than we do to Gen. Grant on this occasion, not merely because we believe he has heretofore played the part of a distinguished General, nor because he has twice filled the highest office which the citizens of his great country can fill,

we look upon him as representing that good will and affection which ought to subsist between us and the United States. It has been my duty to be connected with the great Dominion of Canada, stretching several thousand miles along the frontier of the United States, and, during the last three or four years, I can truthfully say that nothing impressed me more than the interchance of friendly good offices which took place between the

GEN. GRANT REPLIED
that he felt more impressed than he had possibly
ever felt before on any occasion. He came here
under the impression that this was Trinity House,
and that Trinity consisted of the army, navy, and
peace. He thought it was a place of quietude,
where there would be no talk or toasts. He had
been, therefore, naturally surprised at hearing
both. He had heard, some remarks from his Royal
Highness which compelled him to say a word in
response. He begged to thank his Royal Highness
for those remarks. There had been other things
said during the evening highly gratifying to him.

NOT THE LEAST GRATIFING

said during the evening highly gratifying to him.

NOT THE LEAST GRATIFYING
that there were occasionally in this country party
fights as well as in America. He had seen, before
now, a war between three Departments of State,
—the Executive, the Judicial, and the Legislative.
He had not seen the political parties of England go
so far as that. He would imitate their chaphain,
who had set a good example of oratory,—that was
shortness.—and say no more than simply thanks. shortness,—and say no more than simply this Royal Highuess and company on behalf of

FRANCE.

FRANCE.

THE REPUBLICAN PROGRAMME.

Paris, June 24.—Deputies belonging to the Republican Union have decided that no Republican candidate shall be put in nomination against any of the 363 Deputies who voted the other day censuring the Broglic Cabinet. The Republican Sensitors have nominated an extra Parliamentary Committee to draught a manifesto. M. Simon is a

PARIS, June 24.—At a banquet given in Versailles on the anniversary of the birth of Gen. Holhe, M. Gambetta spoke sanguinely of a Republican victory in the coming elections. France, he declared, would then have a stable and definitive Government. The Republic was a guarantee of peace in Europe. Republican Government did not require or ask foreign Governments for test of their confidence. M. Gambetta concluded by proposing the health of "M. Thiers, the liberator of the territory, and the enlightened guide of France.

GREAT BRITAIN.

IRBLAND.

LONDON, June 24.—O'Donnell, a Nationalle was elected to Parliament from Dungarvan, releving 138 votes, against 119 for Matthews.

THE ARTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.
LONDON, June 24.—A Committee of the Anti-Slavery Society gives a public breakfast to William Lloyd Garrison. Mundella Smith and other members of Parliament have intimated their intention

LONDON GOSSIP.

LONDON GOSSIP.

A BELIGIOUS SENSATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribusa.

NEW YORK, June 24—3:30 a. m.—According to a London special of the 23d, the aritation in religious circles continues, arising out of the acrimonious debate in the House of Lords in reference to a book entitled: "Absolution by a Priest." It is under the suspices of the High Church party. The Established Church journals are divided in opinion on the merits of the book, according to the Ritualistic tendencies. The Guerdien, which is High Church, is silent, while the Rock, a Low Church organ, denounces the work as execrable.

NO PARTIES.

Society pines at the news that there will be no parties given by the Prince of Wales at Chiswick this season. The Court continues in double mourning.

MANDEVILLE ARRAD.

The Parliamentary canvass for Huntingdonshire between Lord Mandeville and his Liberal opponent grows livelier. The result is doubleful, with the chances in favor of Mandeville.

Prof. Swing's Sermon on a Case in Equity.

A Human Bar Incapable of Pass-ing on the Allotments of Religion.

Temperance in Politics---Sermon by the Rev. L. T. Chamberlain.

The Consumption of Alcohol in the United States, and Crimes Resulting.

Total Abstinence the Only Remedy for the Evils of Intemperance.

The Temperance Minority Not Entitled to Legislation Affecting the Majority.

Abandon Petitions to the Council and Convert the Drinkers.

CASE IN EQUITY.

SERMON BY PROF. SWING.
ing preached yesterday morning at the
nrch, taking as his text: al Church, taking as his text:
the floods class their hands, let the hills be joyful
ter before the Lord, for He cometh to judge the
with righteousness shall fir judge the world, and
opie with equity.— Jr., zeem., & J.
ociety, that justice might be secured to all,
early sprang up a system of law or form of
rudence called equity. However thoughtful
conscientious law-makers might be, there
arming up a frequentiances not forcesen by

d spring up circumstances not foreseen by stors, amid which unexpected surroundings act administration of a written law would in-a hardship, and thus the courts established to dollars to wrest from an owner a hom

ples also of the truth that the riphtcoaress of man to offere desiry failed to a most rectle linguistic of part rice, come to use chanting the justice of the part of the part

what light becomes visible in the encompassing atmosphere-all this givey is for all. Nature's rich estate is divided up equally among her children. No primogenitare is here. The children stand around her in equal merit, and she portions out her goods in the justice of an impartial love. This law of righteousness the righteousness of impartiality, is seen upon every hand. All the grees of bunns triumph and happiness open to all who knock. The quality of the seekar is not considered, but all is bound up in the fact that he seeka. Does the band plant the rose and care for it? Then will the flower grow and bloom, be the hand that of the mistress covered with jewels or that of the mist be world with righteousness. Hence into all these temples opened by the Almighty, men pour without respect to property, or birth, or rank, or race. Into literature did not Homer march though slave? And did not Epicteus find the deepest learning ready to welcome him, though a bondman, benght like an animal in a market? Has not every science welcomed a Stephenson to its mystery and its fame, and has not poetry gladly received a Scotch plow-boy or an Ettrick shepher? Even the more stately doors of statesmanship and political oratory have turned on their heavy hinges when a rude frontiersman has read wadom by night or has felled the tree while pondering upon the rights and wrongs of man.

In the weakest periods of society caste springs

the height toward which civilization points, and waits not for any long experiment to teach Him the true, beautiful, and good. All His paths are for all loving, seeking ones.

It must, therefore, be true that religion mast follow the character of its God and its Christ, and must possess within it an equity perfectly faultless. That this principle of fairness must run all through any true Christianity, should be one of the most obvious of all propositions. He who leaves the doors of every profession and pursuit and every science and art open to the poorest schoolboy or to the lonely shepherd, will pursue no other plan as to the temple of worship, but will order it to welcome all to its altar. In some of its principle and has welcomed all. The Catholic cathedral, however white its marble and costly its altar and gorgeous the robes of its principle and has welcomed all. The Catholic cathedral, however white its marble and costly its altar and gorgeous the robes of its priests, await the footstep of the rich and poor alike. Its hymn, and prayer, and sacrament are for all. The poor woman, thinly-clad and weak from too much toil and too little food and sleep, can press down toward the holy emblems alongside the children of Kings and Queens. But it is not given to mortals to see the whole of any truth, and hence the Catholic Church, which show, in this moment such a divine idea of justice, in the next moment wanders away from the breath of its God and would consign to envires tornent a Protestant or a Jaw. Its equity appears on the stage for a moment and withdraws, leaving the arena open for the further and dire enchanters and for tragedy. He who comes to rule the earth in righteousness, is suffered to appear but for a moment, and then follow the monsters of injustice.

Doubtless the principle of equality is gradually spreading, and is crowding back many an unworthy sentiment. It is in each generation helping society interpret the Sacred Word, and is casting its light into all our confessions of faith. That the Heaven

one of the tracst views of Christ is that which makes illim follow the old statute law which was able to work only a hardship, and which carried in it a penalty that would annihilate rather than save, follow the law, as an equity, and thus transform ruin into success and peace. The law, "The soul that signeth it shall did," were indeed a dreadful stantate for all above the years of infancy have sinned. There is man that shoeth good, no, not one. The statute law was then an infolerable hardship, and hence to the parties in the great case of glorious equity came in the person of Christ. One cannot analyze this great mediation between the letter of the law and the human sufferer; but this man may know: that loving and obeying this Christ the penalty of the law is escaped. There are those who are busy with the inquiry about the method of this judgment. On the one hand is an Edwards; on another a Joseph Cook; against both a Giadden; but amid the labors of all it is not probable that any perfect theory of an atonemant will be evolved, but from these and one hand is an Edwards; on another a Joseph Cook; against both a Gladden; but amid the labors of all it is not probable that any perfect theory of an atonement will be evolved, but from these and from all the hosts of thinkers in this field will come forth the comforting thought that Christ is a powerful mediator between man and a law which in its naked words would bear upon him with never ending severity. It is enough to know that those loving and following Christ will be acquitted and justified in the last assize.

This large principle of exact justice for all comes along not only to overthrow the fatalism of some and the irresponsible God of others, but to modify

TEMPERANCE IN POLITICS. SERMON BY THE REV. L. T. CHAMBERLAIN. At the New England Church, the pastor, the Rew. T. Chamberlain, having read the second chapte

tially as follows:

A question of public concern has been brought to our special attention by the Woman's Temperance Union of this city. From that source has come a them to close all saloons on Sunday. It is argue upon us, in concert with the other congregations of the city, to sign the petition and set ourselves to securing its immediate effectiveness. In the peti-tion no discrimination is made with regard to the suggested as to portions of the holy day. It is simply that throughout Sunday all the saloons of the city be closed, by force of law, and police, and courts. And we are appealed to in the sovereign name of Temperance. As those who would be on the side of sobriety and order, on the side of morals and the public welfare, to say nothing of the interests of a Christian Sunday, we are asked to join in the movement. They who are tolling with heroic devotion look to us for help. Sisters, and wives, and mothers, whose hearts are dilled with regard for the things which are pure and blessed,

curse which these brave ohes are seeking to remove. Mind and heart alike are filled and overwhelmed. I see the enemy coming in, verily, like a flood, and I too must needs pray that somehow, by some one, a standard be lifted against him. I feel as if all humanity, and not only humanity, but angels and ministers of grace, and a pitying God Himself, might be invoked to lend swift and unquestioning, and decisive sid.

Think for a moment concerning this evil. Trace its outlines. Admit the simple facts. Consider the things which are attested by observation and the records. Give heed for inst a little, to what takes place under this same sun, and in spite of which the earth rolls on and humanity survives. Take, for example, one human being, a single family, and relect on what Intemperance means when it rests there its destructive touch. See the man or woman gradually losing the best of the former possessions; the wonted gentleness passing into harshness; the scentomed delicacy of feeling and demeanor giving place to grossness; conscience deadened; reason impaired; the desires degraded; friends grieved and alienated; business neglected; poverty necessitated; the family made wretched; self-respect surrendered; marriage vows dishonored; parental affection destroyed; decency outraged; crime committed; shame and despair brought on; disease of every form incurred; idiecy made to alternate with madness; until at last a death of beastly scene.

to have one out with armies and banders, the observore might be overcome. But, my heaters, this nation of ours to-day is devastated by a destroyer more cruel. Your sons and danghters may, for the most part, have escaped, but day by day, and week by week, and month by month, and yeast by year, those as fair and precious have been were the property of the property o

hat the statistics from the varies States in regard

of the unimable horror to the second of the land of the control of earnest.

But now comes the questlorwith respect to the remedy; and we must ask oursives also, by what methods the remedy is to be afforded. Assuredly the remedy, so far as it is confidered absolutely in itself, is not doubtful. For he use of intoxications, and the second of the se

titself, is not doubtful. For he use of intoxicating drink as a beverage is, planly, not a necessity. Were it inevitable, like breating the air, of moving in the sunlight, then the same would be one of antidotes, and we might not how what could possibly avail. If the danger intered in "the comstitution of things," then we should be compelled to search for mere safeguard which, at the best, would be but partial. But, h point of fact, the evil is wholly of man's choosing. It begins and continues only by man's volition. It sends out no secret seductions, it exercise no invisible spell. It is quiet apart by fixelf, a thing blunt or dead, until its victim gives it powe and place. Strong drink might flow in rivers. It might accumulate itself in seas. Yet, untouched, untasted, it were harmless as the fancies of a iream. The all-sufficient remedy, therefore, is is once apparents. It

nizes the influence of example, it seems well to walk along that diverging line, supporting himself by the plea that he can still maintain his foothold, then his heart is differently made from mine. What if it be true—as it undoubtedly is—that a considerable portion of the world's good, and great, and useful men are and have been moderate drinkers? Is not the fact that other millions who thus began have gone to destruction enough to make us turn utterly from such a course and to inspire us to plead with all others against it? Would you care to choose the Upas tree for your shade, on the argument that only every other one of those who slept beneath it died? God forbid that I should join in the ill-considered cry that there is no possible middle ground; that he who drinks wine or beer will doubtless die a drunkard's death. Such statements are false, and as harmful as they are false. The world laughs at the nonsense, and is hardened while it laughs. This, the rather, is our plea: that the tendency is toward excess; that there is, at least, the possibility of evil to all; and that in multitudes of cases the evil possibility becomes a horrible fact. For that valid reason, we are to choose total abstinence. For that more than-sufficient reason we are to persuade men, as though we were ambussadors of both earth and heaven, to keep wholly aloof from all that intoxicates. As for myself, I loathe whatever in even the slightest degree tends toward drunkenness. The suggestion, the association, the possibility, is enough to turn me against it.

It remains, however, that the world at little and the remains, however, that the world at little proposed? Many would say unhesistatingly, "We propose force. We would have recourse to law and probibitory statues. We maintain that society has the right so to interfere." Unquestionably, society has that right. I have read the arguments of those who deny it, but I humbly submit that their reasoning is inconclusive. To sum up their position, it's this: this the way may, rightfully punish

justice and civil liberty, society has a clear right to enact whatever laws are for the general weifare. It is can be addeduced to the control of the contro

way of blessing. He depicts the ways of death He gathers the individual and the community, and

And what, now, of the petition? As I have said, it is a petition requesting the city anthorities it close all saicons on Sunday. It proposes that the result be secured by using all the force which the city commands or the Government confers. And it comes into special and almost necessary consideration here to-day, for the reason that as a church, a compregation of Christian worshipers, we are asked to give it our signatures. I shall speak of it briefly but frankly, and, if my view disappoints the originators, they still will know that I differ from them only in the judgment of what is best in method. Our end is the same. In the first place, then, I have a general unwillingness to see the churches, as church organizations, made distinctive participants in movements which bear a character so largely municipal and powhich bear a character participants in increments which bear a character so largely manicipal and political. The netition addresses itself to the Mayor and Common Council. It proposes legislative and executive action affecting the common weat. It wish, therefore, that in due form, as well as in partial fact, it proceeded from the people in their capacity as citizens. It were preferable, I think, that signatures should be obtained simply by and of ward or mass meetings called for the process. I am confident that whose takes a church of ward or mass meetings called for the control of the relations and true interests on an ide one.

I am confident that whose takes a church of the relations and true interests on an ide one.

I am confident that whose takes a church of the relations and true interests of our municipal condition. If sives, for instance, no aponent head to the fact that those who are in sympathy with the proposed actions are in a known minority. If looks toward nothing which would be likely to win that adverse majority in whose hands the decision really rests. On the contrary it tends inevitably to make the autagonism the more settled. Let it be once understood that the authorities of the city are to successly importuned to pass special enactments on matters in regard to which there is carnest difference of public opinion, and theneforth the city authorities will be elected with reference to that fact. That is the instinct and law of majorities the world over. It is, therefore, unwise to make the action of the process of the contrary is the process of the sacred hours. In the process of the sacred hours, indeed, it makes no request of our fellow-clitzens at all! It goes past then, to those who temporarily have the power of making laws, and definance in the process of the free adoption of a better practic

as the temperance question is one which legislation tonches and which municipalities decide, it must come under that requirement.

I say, therefore, to my sisters of the Union and to all the friends of temperance, let go this petition, and address yourselves to a profounder work. Enter on the greater undertaking of enlightening the popular understanding, and of moving the popular heart. Show temperance in its personal and social, its moral and economic, its spiritual and eternal glory. Show intemperance in its true criminality and waste and destruction. By speech and the printed page, by personal appeal and personal toll, by public gatherings of all classes of the citizens; yes, by prayer and the winning of souls to Christ, seek your beneficent end. So as sure as the word of the Lord stands, and the beartfelt hopes of humanity are not a deliasion, the day you long for shall be unshered in. Law shall be the transcript of the divine life in the soul, and the things which are pure and of good report shall prevail in country and village and city alike.

KANKAKER, III..

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KANKAKER, III., June 24.—The new Catholic Church in this city was dedicated to-day by Bishop Foley. At least 1,500 persons were present, every available foot of room being occupied. The singing was unawally fine, and the entire eeremony, lasting three hours, was interesting to the large number of Protestants who were there. The Bishop delivered a fine discourse in English, in which he paid a glowing tribute to St. John, in whose honor the day was being commemorated all over the land, and to St. Rose, in whose name the church was dedicated. The new edifice is the largest and finest in the place, and has a seating capacity of 1,200. After the ceremonics a grand dinner was served in the old church to all who chose to patronize the tables. A large number of Catholics from abroad are here. In the afternoon the Bishop confirmed a class of 450 in St. Rose; Church, and about afty in the German Catholic Church.

MASON CITY, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

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Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

The collection the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. The dedicatory services took place at 4 o'clock p. m., and the Chapel was crowded, holding at least 500 people. The pastors of all our churches were present, and participated in the services. The property now owned by the Association is valued at \$1,500. The collection taken at the close of the services amounted to \$500, leaving only about \$200 indebtedness. All night union services were held in the chapel, and Mr. Morton preached an excellent sermon. Summing up the day, it has been one of pleasure as well as profit, and will be long remembered by our people. Mr. Morton goes from here to El Paso, and during this week, will visit Per KANKAKEE, ILL.

SOCIAL COMPLIMENTS.

SOCIAL COMPLIMENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuse.

BLOOKINGTON, Ill., June 24.—Dr. George S.
Smith and lady were surprised last night by an immense assemblage of the best people of the city, who desired to tender to Dr. Smith their regard for his labors in the temperance cause upon the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of his marriage to Miss Mary Mones, of Pekin. Dr. Smith, one year ago, founded the Washingtonian Society, now consisting of 1,450 members, among whom one in fifty were confirmed drunkards. The Washingtonians, through the Hon. A. B. Campbell, presented him with a silver water-service, his children a set of china, and Mr. and Mrs. Haines, of Pekin, a valuable present.

OBITUARY.

Columbus, O., June 24.—Peter Ambas, President of the First National Bank of this city, died this morning of paralysis.

TILDEN.

New York, June 24.—The World says it is un-

BUTCHERY.

The Blood-Named Town of Gore, Ohio, Furnishes a Horror.

Three Persons Sordidly Chopped to Death for Eleven Dollars.

the Crowd Growing.

HORRIBLE DEEDS.

CINCINNATI, O., June 24.—The Commercial's Logan, O., special says: "One of the most atrocious crimes ever perpetrated in Ohio was the murder in this county near the Village of Gore, about seven miles from Logan, of John Welden, his widowed sister, Mrs. Sussan McClurg, and Miss Nancy Hitts, daughter of Mrs. McClurg by a former husband. The murderers are now in Jail, One of them, William Terrell, made a confession to-day, which throws the crime on one Joseph King. King throws the crime on one Joseph King. denies any knowledge of the crime. prevailing opinion is that Terrell the most of the horrible work. murdered man was a thrifty farmer, and i generally supposed had money about the house. Terrell says they met him about one-half mile from his house, and that King, without any warning, walked up and deliberately shot him in the bowels. Then ensued a tussle, during which King shot him in the breast once, and twice in the neck. The rictina picked up an old corn-cutter and threw it at King and struck him in the back. King selzed he corn-cutter and struck the old man over the head cleaving the skull. He then finished his work with a club. They then went to a small stream, washed their hands, and then to the house. King took an ax from the porch, went into the house, and presently came out with the old lady. They walked together a momant, when, without warning, he struck her with the ax across the head, nearly cetting it in twam. She fell, and he struck her across the neck, severing the jugular vein. He then ran into the house, and the young lady, seeing the gory and blood-besmeared weapon, ran out the front door. The brute pursued and overtook her before she had taken many steps, and dealt her a blow upon the ehoulder, sinking the ax to the handle. This brought her to the ground, and he struck her on the back of the head, splitting it wide open. He again lifted his weapon and struck her across the neck, almost severing her head from the body. He then threw the ax down by the victum and probably went into the bonse to find the money. When arrested they had about \$11 on their persons. The exitement is intense. About 1,500 people have gathered about the premises, and fears are entertained that there will be an attempt to take the prisoners from the jail and lynch them. The militia are under arms, and a lot of extra police have been sworn in. The latest developments go far to show that King was not concerned in this hellish crime. He is known to have been in Lozan at 5 o'clock on the same night. Terrell says the murder was committed between 6 and 7 p. m. Late this evening numerous small groups of men are seen quietly talking on the streets of Logan, including generally supposed had money about the house. Terrell says they met him about one-half mile

MURPHYSBORO AGAIN.

thing positive about the matter, and they are en-joined from speaking. Judge Cemma, Prosecuting Attorney, went over last night, but the preliminary examination was postponed until Tuesday morn-ing. From him this morning your correspondent learned the following: The affair occurred in O'Connor's saloon, near the Narrow-Gauge depot, O'Connor's saloon, near the Narrow-Gauge depot, at about 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon. The man went in, evidently intent on raising a fight, and began to abuse O'Connor, finally winding up by enting O'Connor's teeth loose, smashing his nose, and retreating, smashing his nose, and retreating, and the shanty. Charles Durrard took his past, but ran against a hammer in the hands of Mrs. O'Cennor. The other man was shot in the brenst, the ball passing around to and out of the back. Thu man's name is as yet unknown. Bullard is the main prosecuting witness, and is under bonds for appearance on Tuesday. O'Connor is out on bail of \$1,000. The wounded man is in a precarious condition, but the general impression is that he will live.

A MURDERER ARRESTED.

DAYTON, O., June 24.—Capt. Forbea, of the In-dianapolis police, yesterday left Dayton with the prisoner John Cope, arrested in Dayton last Thurs arrested. A reward of \$200 was offered for Cope, who went to West Virginia and married there. Another wife and a daughter are living near Indianapolis. He came to Dayton over a year ago under the name of Charles Thomas, but was only recently discovered by the detectives here. Capt. Forbes had known Cope in Indianapolis, and identified him by a broken finger of the left hand.

CAIRO, ILL.

Special Pispaich to The Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., June 24.—The man Brown, who was caught stealing night before last, and so badly

self Covington, was arrested in this city on the in-stance of the Sheriff of Osceola, Ark., on the charge of having committed a murder there about nine montas ago. The negro denies any knowl-edge of the crime. He is in jall, and will go South soon.

SUICIDE.

Sino Sino, N. Y., June 24.—A Mrs. Hubbell, of Brooklyn, who recently arrived here from Summer, shot herself and child last night while temporarily means.

St. Louis, Mo., June 24.—A southern-bound freight-train on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway, which left the depot here shortly after 1 o'clock this morning, ran over a man lying on the track near the old arsemal and killed him. The man's name was subsequently learned to be John Duffy, recently from Galveston, Tex. He has relatives in Lynchburg, Va. It was a clear case of suicide.

At about 8 o'clock this morning menry Hoffman. 60 years old, a resident of this city, while under the influence of deliriom tremens, threw himself under an express train on the same road at nearly the same place.

Agricultural.

Statement showing the cost of maintaining the Department of Agriculture from its establishment, July 1, 1862, to June 30, 1876, and the cost of publishing its Annual Reports for the same period:

For the year ending June 30, 1894, items not separable.

For the year ending June 30, 1894, items not separable.

For contingencies and miscellaneous items.

For collecting statistics and writing articles for the reports.

For the year ending June 30, 1894, items not separable.

For contingencies and miscellaneous items.

For collecting statistics and writing articles for the reports.

For ilbray, laboratory, apparatus, and misseum.

For libray, laboratory, apparatus, and misseum.

For purchase and distribution of seeds. seum. 62, 200
For purchase and distribution of seeds. 63, 400
For propagating and experimental gardess. 150, 400
For buildings, repairs, and improvement of grounds. 506, 162
For printing, blanks, blank-books, etc. 270, 726

| Total | Tota

FRED DOUGLASS

they found out there. One of them, John

THE NEZ PERCES.

THE NEZ PERCES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24.—The Chief of the Ordinance Bureau has given orders for the issue of 1,000 stand of arms to like State of Oregon, 500 to the Territory of Idaho, and 500 to Washington Territory.

Saw Francisco, Cal., June 24.—A Portinal press dispatch says the following is just received from Lewiston under date of the 23d, from a special correspondent: No further fighting. Col. Miller left Lapwai Thursday evening for Mt. Idaho with 150 men, infantry and volunteers. Gen. Howard left Lapwai yesterday (Friday) with 125 cavalry, a portion being volunteers. Capt. Wilkinson is with Gen. Howard. Lient. Ebstein says a scout of twenty-five volunteers was sent out this afternoom to go around the head of Grand Rounde Valley to cut off au Indians who may be on their way be join Chief Joseph. Col. Perry has an word by courrier from Mount Idaho that the lidians have gone Eastward. Troops leave in out hour for Lapmai. We will leave Lapmai Mondey morning to join the forces now in the field. Will have with us 128 soldiers and shout 40 volunteers here. Are to go to the front at once. Excitement subsiding in Lewiston.

ST JOHN'S DISTRESS.

Bancon, Me., June 24.—Mayor Hamlin, of this city, who returned from St. John Saturday, say the calamity there is overwhelming. The needs the sorely distressed people are very great. Tay are not people who parade their misfortunes. Somebody must speak for them. It is only necessary for the cities of our country to know that true condition.

OHIO PENSIONS.

Columbus, O., June 24.—Gen. Wittoff, Pasion
Agent in this city, has received official notification
that all pensions for the State of Ohio will be paid
at Columbus after the 30th of June.

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THE COL Business Done in the Saturday-N

> A Batch of Opinions Generally Com

CHICA BILL TO STOP A B st S. S. Hayes and L them from moving a house. 1872. George E. Merril with S. S. Hayes to sell him 4 of Sec. 33, 40, 13 for \$

SUPREME COL OPINIONS FIL

Riverse, J., dissenting; Wesley City C. Reaier, affirmed; Reid et al. vs. De versed and remanded; Quayle et al. ministrator, etc., decree reversed furchard impleaded vs. Dunbar, stantine vs. Wells, affirmed; Camp vs. versed; Maher et al. vs. Lanfrom, dermanded, Breese, J., dissenting vs. fer, reversed and remanded; Schneider, and remanded; Reader, and reversed and re National Bank, reversed and readed Morrison vs. Woodley, affirmed; Maifrand; Agriculation, decree reversed and remanded Morrison vs. Woodley, affirmed; Maifrand; Agriculation, decree reversed and remanded Morrison vs. Woodley, affirmed; Maifrand; Agriculation, decree reversed and remanded; Robert et rel. Fowler vs. Brown, Mayor, etc ferred; Stowe vs. Steele, decree all, and a water Fowler to. vs. Aldrida, and remanded; Religiour vs. Gockley, manded; O'Nell vs. Brown, Mayor, etc ferred; Stowe vs. Steele, decree all, and a water Fowler to. vs. Aldrida, and remanded; Mills, June 2 decree reversed, bill dismissed, Sheld and Breese, Justice, dissenting; Has Trade, Calcago, decree affirmed; Politeversed and remanded; Rent of the West of the Religion of Trade, where the Jower court, adverse to Baxter, is and The Mills, June 2 decree reversed of Trade, where the Jower court, adverse to Baxter, is and the Reader of The Trade, Calcago, decree affirmed; Politeversed and remanded; Rent of the Religion of Trade, where the Jower court, adverse to Baxter, is and the Reader of The Trade, Calcago, decree affirmed; Rent of Trade, where the Jower court, adverse to Baxter, is and the Rent of Trade, where the Jower court, adverse to Baxter, is and the Rent of Trade, where the Jower court, adverse to Baxter, is and the Rent of Trade, where the Jower court, adverse to Baxter, is and the Rent of Trade, where

revocation of H. K. Davis as Poetty, and as the escens to be a nor misunderstandin'C, in reference and especially so by the Springdel of the Chicago Times of the 21st to First Assistant Postmaster Tyne be charged by the opposition with desire to place the matter in its the public, being one of the num the "serious row" over Davis' as Immediately after the inaugura Hayes, Mr. Davis officiously tender a gentleman of our city, who is

After this the friends of Mr. R. been appointed and commission petition in his behalf with some at time of the late Postmaster's det quite a number of signatures to it. Master died on the night of the 4th whilst our citizens were moust a good citizen and sympatibereaved family, Mr. Davis, of the 5th, wrote to Senator Davis death of the Postmaster, and so pointment to fill the vacancy, write the same of the Postmaster, and so pointment to fill the vacancy, write any of our citizens.

Mr. Fenn circulated his petitio May, and on the 8th sent it to May a son of the late Postmaster, fillen, also about the same time tition, which was also forwarded ment immediately. Both Mr. Fer are Republicans and old citizens held in high estimation by our pedawy years, possessing no particulant of the office, and no people.

Mr. Davis' appointment was

DOUGLASS.

ad made some statements reflection had caused him have left unsaid, and for all was unjust to his old unded his feelings, he capt. And replied that to keep Mr. Douglas is cone vary as and replied that to keep Mr. Douglas is

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rom now the colored rate.

GO HOODLUMS. ng, this same hoodlaw ont out determined not a seen the previous Sunday its outrageous conduct. Saking up fishing-reds with whom they came y seized the Ensworth and because eir outrageous conduct, lake, and attempted to a siding him. The box irowning, and probably for the interference of pier. At this the Rusthis same ! been for the interference of the pier. At this the Rus-and in the melee McGuire cut 323 West Indians street, ith some dull instrument-d. The police heard of the following up the gang, suc-John Russell, Thomas Mc-saon. Several of the gang ats across the river, when they of the police. Of these, if is any will be caught, but the tholism are in "hock," and for the extrement penalty of Sitts was cat hally on boils

NEZ PERCES.

e 24. — Mayor Hamlin, of this om St. John Saturday, says overwhelming. The needs of

disappeared. He was 8
am fell fainting at his
how 4 The Rivals " was
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to deliver his speech
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Business Done in the Chicago Courts Saturday-New Suits A Batch of Opinions Filed at Ottawa---

THE COURTS.

Generally Country Cases. .

BILL TO STOP A HOUSE-MOVING. gainst S. S. Hayes and Lizzie J. Hayes to prevent against S. S. Hayes and Lizzle J. Hayes to prevent them from moving a house. He says that in April, 1872, George E. Merril made made a contract with S. S. Hayes to sell him six acres in the N. E. 14 of Sec. 33, 40, 13 for \$4,000. All but about \$1,500 has been paid. The contract has been assigned by Merril to complainant, who now wants to collect the balance due thereunder. There is a house on the premises, and Hayes, it is charged, is intending to remove it, and then throw up the conmetat. The property is scant security for the in-sumbrance, and complainant therefore asks that Hayes may be restrained from removing the house. The injunction was granted.

DIVORCES.

Bary M. Stober filed a bill Saturday against her

Bary M. Stober filed a bill Saturday against her bestand. John W. Stober, charging him with deprion, and asking for a divorce.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The Mercantile Trust Company of New York et al. filed a bill Saturday against Mary A. and Andrew Bishop, Mary Annette and J. A. Mack, D. W. Smith, Phebe Smith, J. M. Dietz, Receiver, J. E. Tyler, trustee, S. C. Haines, J. L. Doran, Barbette Heller, Benjamin Frowomenstoin, Samuel Clinkofstine, Jacob Felman, Barnard Gordon, and Samuel Livingston, to foreclose a mortage for \$4,500 on the E. ½ of the south 100 feet of Lot 11, and the E. ½ of the W. ½ of the south 100 feet of Lot 12, Block 66, in the Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the N. W. ½ of Sec. 21, 39, 14.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

A. C. Kasson and F. W. Noyes began a suit Saturday against C. B. Detrick, D. S. Ely, and Sarah B. Johnson to recover \$1,000 damages.

CIRCUIT COURT.

John B. Brown began a suit for \$2,000 damages against Isaac Millington and James Shirlock.

THE CALL.

JUDGE BLODGETT-Unlimited call of his calendar.

JUDGE MOORE—\$2, \$3, 58, Nocase on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—\$2, \$3, 58, Nocase on trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTIR—\$10 includes. No case on trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTIR—\$10 includes. No case on trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTIR—\$20 includes.

JUDGE MCALLISTIR—\$20 includes.

WIGOMEN; 4. 200. HIMOO W. S. MUCK: M. C. 130. Murphy vs. Lowell. JUDGE FARWELL—General business. JUDGE WILLIAMS—Set cases 515, Bowen vs. Merrick; 745, Fleming vs. Morrison; and 1,424, Bassett vs. Kasele. No case on trial.

JUDGENTS.

UNITED STATES CINCULT COUNT—JUDGE RLODGETT—
Z. P. Mathews, administrator, vs. Ransom Balley; verdict, 81,781.25, and motion for new trial by defendent.—Abasiom Hass vs. The Mercantile Insurance Com-

verdict, \$1,781.25, and motion for new trial by defendnet.—Abasiom Hass vs. The Mercantile Insurance Company, \$2,178.

Superior Court—Confessions—German National
Bask vs. D. N. Bash, \$322.75.

Judge J. Marsen—H. W. Austin vs. Peter Schlund
and John McIntosh, \$483.96.

Cincuit Court—Confessions—Charles Tochlermann vs. Maria Schultz, \$180.—M. A. Rorke & Son vs.
Frederick H. Frince, \$31.17.—D. N. Burnham vs.

Jaseph T. McCord, \$1,722.

SUPREME COURT. OPINIONS FILED.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., June 22, —Opinions of the Surme Court have this day been filed in the follow-

seme Court have this day been filed in the following causes, all of 1876:

Whoeler et al. vs. Pullman et al., decree affirmed:
Brooks vs. Kearma, the court how are.

Brooks vs. Kearma, the court how are.

Brooks vs. Kearma, etc., with dismissed: Seymour, nerviving, etc., vs. Belding, decree affirmed; Daras vs. side et al., decree affirmed, Breese, Justice, dissenting; Aden et al. vs. Goldie, decree reversed and remanded; Heusis et al. vs. Goldie, decree reversed and remanded; Heusis et al. vs. Goldie, decree reversed and remanded; Heusis et al. vs. Colonson et al., decree affirmed; Stowell vs. Raymond, reversed and remanded; Thorineyer et al. vs. Sisson, reversed and remanded; Pradiey, Sherif, etc., vs. Parks et al., reversed and remanded, Mason, impleaded, etc., vs. Abbott, rowersed and remanded, silling affirmed; Jones vs. Kenntoott, affirmed; Garrier, st. Kose, affirmed; Cutter vs. Kinhall et al., affirmed; Hagam vs. Culvey, affirmed; Garriey vs. Lozanzo et al., affirmed; Garrier vs. Lozanzo et al., affirmed; Morrison vs. Osterman, reversed and remanded; Miller, reversed and remanded; Morrison vs. Osterman, Eversed and remanded; Corvilh, et al. vs. Colter, affirmed; Voss impld, etc., vs. derman American Bank, Chicago, affirmed; Johles zou and Steel Co. vs. Ecitof Fire Brick Co., reversed and remanded; Merker et al. vs. Colter, affirmed; Kosk impld, etc., fvs. Schmidt et al. decree reversed and remanded; Merker et al. vs. Colter, affirmed; Colter vs. Mead, affirmed; Merker et al. vs. Colter, affirmed; Fowler et al. vs. Colter, affirmed; Colter vs. Mead, affirmed; Merker et al., decree affirmed; Fowler et al., decree affirmed; Fowler et al., decree affirmed; Jefferson vs. Barker, for use, et al., decree affirmed; Jefferson vs. Barker, for use, et al., decree affirmed; Jefferson vs. Barker, for use, et al., decree affirmed; Jefferson vs. mg causes, all of 1876:

The only one of any interest in Chicago is that of Bax-berra, the Board of Trade, where the opinion of the lover court, adverse to Baxter, is sustained.

THE MT. STERLING POST-OFFICE ROW. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Mr. STRELING, Ill., June 22.—Considerable comment has been made upon the propriety of the trocation of H. K. Davis as Postmaster of this revocation of H. K. Davis as Postmaster of this sity, and as there seems to be a misapprehension, of misanderstandin's, in reference to the matter, and aspecially so by the Springfield correspondent of the Chicago Times of the 21st inst., in justice to First Assistant Postmaster Tyner, who seems to be charged by the opposition with the revocation, I desire to place the matter in its true light before the public, being one of the number who created the "serious row" over Davis' appointment. Immediately after the inauguration of President Rayes, Mr. Davis officiously tendered his services to a gentleman of our city, who is a Republican, to secure his appointment as Postmaster of this place, slieging that he could succeed in doing so through the influence of Senator Davis, to whose election has postmaster of this place.

slieging that he could succeed in doing so through the influence of Senator Davis, to whose election he arrogated to himself considerable credit. And, with this gentleman's consent, he undertook the task, doubtless ingood faith. Before proceeding very far in his self-imposed task, he bethought him that the revenues of the Post-Office would aid materially in building up the independent party of this county, and oiling the machinery of the Brown County Democrat, of which he has the bear of being editor, and therefore he deserted his friend in the midst of his labor of love, and is friend in the midst of his labor of love, and is friend in the midst of his labor of love, and is friend in the midst of his labor of love, and is friend father of the proposed his friend again to convey to him the sorrowful fact that no one but a distinctive Republican could get the appointment of Postmaster at Mt. Iterling, and that there was little probability of any change in the office unless a vacancy occurred, and the he would withdraw from the contest, and

as could set the appointment of Postmaster at Mileting, and that there was little probability of any change is the office unless a vacancy occurred, and that he would withdraw from the contest, and that he would withdraw from the contest, and that friend would seek the appointment his vast absence with Senator Davis should and would be used in his behalf. The gentleman, however, had mouth such double shudding, and declined the impling offer.

After this the friends of Mr. R. S. Fenn, who has seen appointed and commissioned, circulated a puttion in his behalf with some success, and at the time of the late Postmaster's death had secared dute a number of signatures to it. The late Postmaster and sympathizing with the arrayed family, Mr. Davis, on the morning of the oth, wrote to Senator Davis announcing the earth of the Postmaster, and soliciting the appointment to fill the vacance, without, so far as is lawn to the writer, getting the indorsement of any of our citizens.

After this the friends of the pottition on the 7th of any, and on the 8th sent it to the Department, as as on of the late Postmaster, Mr. James M. Allen, also about the same time circulated a pention, which was also forwarded to the Department immediately. Both Mr. Fenn and Mr. Allen an Republicans and old citizens of the city, and alid in high estimation by our people. While Mr. Late is a Derocrat, has resided among us about to years possessing no particular qualifications are citalized by appointment was evidently made with the office, and not wanted by the post.

reached the Department, and when it was announced that he had been appointed it created that "serious row" of which Mr. Tyner speaks in his letter copied into the Those stricle, and aronsed the "local opposition," and called out the indignant "protests and strong remonstrances" against his appointment which rendered it necessary, in the judgment of Mr. Tyner, to revoke the appointment and appoint Mr. Fenn. These "remonstrances and protests" came from Mt. Sterling; some went directly to the Department. while others were sent there at the instigation and request of our people. Therefore, when the correspondent referred to asserts that Mr. Davis' appointment was made by the support of all the Republicans and many of the leading Democrats of this city, he simply states what every man in Mt. Sterling knows and subsequent events prove to be unqualifiedly false, and the assertion that the movement for the revocation of Davis' appointment originated elsewhere than in this city, and from any motive except that of opposition to H. K. Davis, is allke false, and would seem to be made for the purpose of diverting the attention of the public from Davis' unpopularity at home, and casting the blame on the Department and certain induential Republicans outside of Mt. Sterling. The opposition to Davis' appointment had its origin from the fact that he was not wanted by our people for Postmaster. They had not asked for his appointment, and did not propose to quietly submit to it. It is to be hoped that this little episode in Mr. Davis' history will make him more modest in the future, and that when he again desires a position as important as that of Postmaster, that he will at least condescend to ask his fellow-citizens' indorsement to the application.

The Republicans of this city assume the entire responsibility of the defeat of Mr. Davis, and wish it distinctly understood that whatever influential gentlemen in other parts of the State map have done in this matter was at our request, and that Mr. Tyner's conduct in the matter of D

CURRENT GOSSIP.

ONLY A WEE BIT BLOSSOM.

Only a "wee bit blossom," Modest in its show; Nursed by Summer's sunlight, Summer's golden glow; Laden down with love-gifts, Ever bright and fair-Jewels any one of us

Might be proud to wear. Only a "wee bit blossom "-Eyes of humid hue, Lips of rosy richness Sipping silver dew; Dainty little darling,

Pretty floral pet, Queen of all the blossoms, Fragrant mignonette Well I do remember,

In the long-ago, Mother kind and tender Well I do remember-Never can forget-How she in her bosom Wore her mignonette. Happy in her treasure,

Happy in her love--Happiness whose measure Measured is above. Back hrough memory's chambers Wander do I yet— See my dear old mother Thus a "wee bit blossom" Lightens all my cares;

Thus a "wee bit blossom" Keeps me free from snares; Thus a "wee bit blossom" Claim I for my pet-Mother's mignonette.
CHICAGO, June, 1877. JOSEPH D. TURNEY.

MR. PARKER BUYS A BROOM. New York World.

Mr. Parker was not tainking of whisk-brooms at all: he had no need of a whisk-broom, and in fact he had always said he should never buy a whiskbroom, as he thought a clothes-brush much prefer-

"A whisk-broom," said he, last evening, "is all very well when you consider it as a failure.

Who ever heard of one's brushing his hat, smoothing his hair, and polishing his boots with a whiskbroom? Now, with a dlothes-brush one can perform all these operations of the toilet; therefore, ontinued Mr. Parker, "I shall never buy a whisk continued Mr. Farker, "I shall never buy a whisk-broom, but, on the other hand, I shall always invest my surplus capital in cothes-brushes."

Just as Mr. Parker had concluded his philosophical remarks, an Italian Count (in disguise, no doubt) entered the room with an Elizabethan ruff of whisk-brooms about his neck.

"Buy a broom" chanted he like an echo from the once popular song.

concerted in the least, "here we had you uf de best brooms for onles seventee-feef cent. Buy a broom?" "I won't." said Mr. Parker: "75 cents is too mIch, and besides you couldn't give me one it you

to go.

Just then another distinguished nobleman entered, wearing another Elizabethan ruff of whiskbrooms, and chanting in another key, "Buy a
broom?" The first comer glared at his rival, who
returned the compliment.

brooms, and chanting in another key, "Buy a brooms, and chanting in another key, "Buy a broom?" The first comer glared at his rivat, who returned the compliment.

"Get out," said Mr. Parker to the new comer. That gentleman smiled pensively, and, unhooking one of his brooms, remarked, "Her is von uf de best brooms for onlee feefity cent. Buy a broom?" Mr. Parker glanced at the broom. It was just such a one as the first man wanted 75 cents for. "Go away, "said Mr. Parker, stoically resisting the temptation to make a bargain," get out; I don't want your brooms."

"Dot man is von tief," said Italian number one. "I will sell you my broom for thirtee-feef cent," and he cast a glance of triumph at the opposition. Mr. Parker hesitated, and went so far as to examine the brooms.

"You shall haf de broom for thirtee cent; dat robber shall not sell you de broom," shouted Italian number two.

Mr. Parker fingered the two brooms.

"Acanwhile the Italians shook their fists at each other and exchanged personalities.

"You tief!" said one. "You robber!" said the other. "Liar!" "Scoundre!" "Villain!" "Wretch!" Mr. Parker began to grow excited. "I'm sure to get a bargain out of these fellows," said he, "they're so mad." Then he spoke in a musing way, "I don't know but I might give I5 cents for one of these brooms."

"It is roin," said the first, rolling up his eyes with pathos, "It is starvation, it is death, but you shall haf de broom for twentee-feef cent. "The second man gnashed his teeth as Mr. Parker handed over the money, and then followed number one out of the door. When the two got round the corner they leaned up against the area railing to large.

orner they leaned up beams of the largh.

"Dat was a good idee, my brother, dat you haf to get de ole man excite," said the second nobleman. 'Vat was de broom wort?"

"Feefteen zent," said the first man, chuckling, and then the partners in iniquity went off together to work upon the susceptiolities of some other philanthropist.

IMPERIAL TURKISH JEWELS.

Constantinople Correspondence San Francisco
Chronicle.

The chief attraction of the Seraglio is the treasury. Here in a chamber by no means large is gathered treasure such as one reads of in tales of gathered treasure such as one reads of in tales of the genii. The actual value of this store of jewels is almost beyond conception. Each Sultain seeks to exceed his predecessor in the richness of his addition to the collection, and the result is a dazzling but not very impressive array of theatrical-looking put not very impressive array of theatrical-looking properties, that might just as well be made of glass and tinsel—the effect upon the spectstor would be as pleasing. Imagine to yourself a carpet crusted with pearls, many of them as large as sparrow eggs: a throne of gold, frosted with pearls; draperies for the horses ridden by the Sultan, embroidered with pearls and rubies; a cradle coated with precious stones; inlaid armor, jeweled helmets, sword bills—one of these is decorated with fifteen diamonds, each one as large as the top of a man's thumb; coffee-trays of ebony, with a double row of enormons diamonds, set close together; pipe-stems, nargleha, swordbeits, caskets, and bushels of necklaces of the most splendid description, heaped together in glass show-cases and flashing like fire-files in the dark. The most costly article in the treasury is a toilettable of lavis lazuli and other valuable material, richly inlaid with precious stones of every description. The pilars that support the mirror are set with diamonds; the stem and class of the table are covered with diamonds, emeralds, rubies, carban-cles, etc.; along the edge of the table hangs a deep fringe of diamonds, with immense solitaire tasseis. The whole is a gorgeous—bore. Multitudes of attendants are stationed through the apartment, and you may be sure that you are never left for a second unobserved by these watchful guardians of the treasure-house. he genii. The actual value of this store of jewels

PEOPLE OF EGYPT. A tourist who has been traveling through Egypt thus writes to the Philadelphia Press on the condition of the people: "Egypt in the possession of England would be one of the richest countries in the world, surpassing even the luxuriant wealth and productive Inexhaustibility of the age of the Pharoshs. The Delta would be turned into a vast cotton-growing region, and from the mouths of the Nile to the cataracts the prolife soil of this teeming land of fetrility would overrun with fatness. Left to pursue their occupations, no longer subject to cruel corrects, by which the population of entire villages are decimated, with an enlightened and humane government, rendering life and property perfectly secure, the population of Egypt would

increase with wonderful rapidity. Mesopotamia in its best days might be eclipsed. The Fellahs, or agricultural laborers of Egypt, are in no better condition than were the same class in the Pharonic cras. They toil from morn till night for a few pennies, with no covering but a fold of cotton about the loins, unsheltered from the African sun, wretchedly fed, and housed at night in hovels that resemble more pig-pens than human habitations. With all their privations and hardships, the Fellahs are a good-natured, cheerful race, of kind dispositions and happy temperaments. The Khedive is apprehensive of English designs. He fears an armed occupation of Egypt by British troops, and its eventual incorporation in the Anglo-Indian Empire. Should the Turkish Empire break up his apprehensions may be realized, for England would certainly claim Egypt as her share of the spoils, and none could dispute her power to assert her pretensions. The Khedive could make no fight, for he would be assailed on all sides, and he has nothing in the shape of a navy but a few wooden vessels.

A BIG DISCOUNT.

Detroit Free Press.

Brother Gardner suddenly put in an appearance on Griswold street yesterday with a note of hand of the face value of \$400 which he wanted discounted. He made strong appeals to all the banks, but in vain, and he finally mounted the Post-Office steps and called out: "Germ'len, here am a note of fo' hundred dollars, due in twelve mo' days, and I'll sell it for two

den in twelve mo' days, and I'll sell it for two shillin."

Several persons asked to look at the note, which was signed by an unknown party and not drawn up in due form.

'If this man is able to pay the value of the note why do you offer it for two shillings?" asked one of the group.

'Well, dere am sev'ral reasons," slowly replied Mr. Gardner. "It doan' seem to me dat de man can pay it. It doan' seem to me dat he'll be aroun' on de day it's due. He gin me dat note for an old hoss, and de hoss died on him in about an hour. But, gem'len, de great big main reason why I want to disaccount dis note is de fact dat Mrs. Gardner has sprang a lawn party on to me fur dis evenin' w'dout a word e' warnin'. All de prepersahuns we haz made dis fur is to borrow six cha'rs an' a spittoon, an' lze got to sacrifice dis note to git de baker's bread an' herrings."

BULGARIAN WOMEN. A recent English book on Turkey has the fol-lowing: "We passed through a busy hive of reapers, who were cutting the product of these chemical substances, and who were nearly all Bulgarian women. We were going up a hill at the time, and I had left my 'infernal machine' to enjoy the pleasure of stretching my legs and counting

my bruises, when I saw several of the young women hastoning toward ine. Feeling that it would be ungaliant to turn my back upon so fair a charge, I stopped, determined to see it out at all hazards. On they came, with laughing lips and sparkling eyes, as I stood wrapt in expectant wonder, for they were so many. Soon I was aurrounded. What might be the customs of the country, or what might be expected of me, I knew not, and I felt that, could my friends at home see me at this moment, my situation would be ludicrons in the extreme. But now my hands were kiesed, one foot was raised and the sole of my foot was rubbed with ears of corn, to signify that it was the desire of these brown damsels that I might forever walk on plenty. This poetical consideration for my welfare deserved some return, so I distributed some small coins among them, and was laughingly released."

AMERICAN VOLCANOES. New York Tribune.
Since we now have an active volcano in the United States, the subterranean disturbances of our neighbors will begin to be of some interest to ns. Many of the Mexican volcanoes have been silent ever since the discovery of America, and silent ever since the discovery of America, and others are on record as having samed out for the last time shortly after the Spanish invasion. Among those that had been longest quiet was the mountain Ceboraco; but in 1870 it broke forth after a sleep of centuries. It has been noticed that earthquakes, formerly frequent in its vicinity, have not taken place since its last erudion, and there is a notion that the vent given by the volcano has served as a relief to pent-up gases and materials that otherwise would have caused disturbance. If this theory holds good, California may be saved from another earth-shaking by the activity of the yet unnamed volcano in her southeastern corner. The eruption is said to have taken place about sixty miles north of Yuma. That place always had a queer reputation. There is a story of the ghost of a dead solder being interrogated by the spirit-rapping process as to whether his present abode was hot. "Yes," was the reply, "it's awful; but it isn't any hotter than Fort Yuma."

HOW A HOLE CAN HURT.

Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

A negro was convicted in our Superior Court, the party or colored savans were discussing the case in old Si's presence. "What I wants to kno," said old Si's presence. "What I wants to kno," said one of them, "is jiss dis—How kin a man hit ander man wid de eye ob er ax?" "Why kan't hetell me dat?" said old Si. "Kase hit stands ter de handle goes in, an'how is er man guine ter saut anudder man wid er contained the handle goes in, an'how is er man guine ter hittin'him on de head se's or dole?" "The Stands of the hittin'him on de handle goes in didn't we?" "Yes, we did.". "Well, I's pose you 'members when Masse Threlikill, down dar at Griffin, used ter lam' yer 'bout toh'y wid dar paddle dat he had?" 'Oh, you go way!" "Well, dis are de pint: When he used fer ter paddle yer, an' yer used fer ter grone round an' complain ob de blisters what he raised round an' complain ob de blisters what he raised naed for ter paddle yer, an interest what he raised on yer, wux hit de paddle or de holes in de paddle what raised de skin an made de sore? Now, whar's The case was settled. yer scientiffy argyment? oody in the negative.

WHITE SKIN ON A BLACK MAN.

Abbesitie (S. C.) Medium.

There is a coal-black negro man in our vicinity who will soon have a stomach covered with as white democratic skin as ever grew in Edgefield. This no doubt sounds both ridiculous and alarm-This no doubt sounds both ridiculous and siraming, but we will explain. Some weeks ago Dr. Walter Hill and Dr. Wallace Bland cut from the stomach of this negro a huge tumor weighing many pounds, and upon the large bare spot left by the operation they have planted numberless little stars of skin nipped from their own arms. These stars have taken root and are fast spreading out to meet each other, so that the black man will soon have a white stomach outside. Skin is about ealth to redicate and correct pays left us, and to be all the radicals and negroes have left us, and to be thus generous with it is certainly very magnani-

CURRENT OPINION. "Which I rise to remark, and my language is

Blaine," is the Rochester Democrat's idea of Gail In a speech in Georgia lately Ben H. Hill thus spoke of Senator Blaine: "I think I know the old fellow. He has a tongue that never tires, an ambition that never sleeps, a face that never blushes and a conscience that never hesitates.

we are told "Senator Conkling means war, and war in earnest it will be." This is all stuff and nonsense. The Senator or Congressman who undertakes to make war on the Administration will be a "dead dack."—New York Commercial Advertiser (Rep.).

If the Republicans cannot carry the State of Ohio without nandering to the repudiators, we have

It the Republicans cannot carry the State of Ohio without pandering to the repudiators, we hope they will not carry it at all. Let all the glory and distinction which can come from political victories of that sort belong to the Democrate.—Albany Express (Rep.).

Regardless of the merits or demerits of the green-back movement, the silver movement is indubitably and emphatically right. It is based upon sound logic, the obviously correct interpretation of the laws, and strict equity between debtors and cred-liors.—Philadelphia Inquirer (Rep.). The Chicago Times says that the recoininge of the silver dollar will "drive the last dollar of gold out of the country," but that won't harm anybody. The gold dollar is a faise measure, and it ought to be melted up and driven out, so that we can have no more ruinous false measurements.—St. Louis Repeblican (Dem.).

more ruinous false measurements.—St. Louis Republican (Dem.).

Secretary Sherman should be made to understand as soon as possible, and in the most unmistakable manner, that the contraction policy which he has marked out is condemned by the people, opposed to the spirit of existing legislation, and is adding materially to the confusion and distress which already exist throughout the country.—Indianapolis Journal (Rep.).

Mr. Hilton's bull against the Jews brings to mind the facts that in 1863 Gen. Grant issued an order excluding Jews from the lines of the Army of the Tennessee; that some years ago certain fire fusurance companies prohibited Jews from taking out policies in them; and that very recently the Bar Association of this city refused to admit an applicant for membership because he was a Jew.—New York Sun.

The Jew is the real aristocrat of the world. His

Acts York Sum.

The Jew is the real aristocrat of the world. His religion is the parent monotheistic religion. His race was civilized when the ancestors of all the people by whom he is surrounded were barbarians. His blood is "blue" enough to satisfy the most scrupalous. His pocket-book is generally full enough to satisfy all the demands of the "exclusive" circles of wealth. Instead of shunning him, therefore, we ought to honor him; instead of looking upon him with prejudice, we ought to look up to him with respect, if not veneration; and, indeed, to regard the distinct existence of his people as the best possible evidence which can be given of the truth of the Patherhood of the one only living and true God.—Albany argus.

A class of persons, unable to deny the justice of the public demand for the restoration of silver in this country to the legal rank of a money metal, become or affect to be sensitive about the expediency of doing it without having a Congress of Nations on the subject. As a rule, they fail to tell us whether they are in favor of the postponement of the time fixed for the resumption of specie payments. While they are getting their congress together, and a few experts are fumbling with statistics, the people are in process of being screwed down to one-metal specie payments. The monometalists did not make a fuss about going to Europe to talk about it when they changed our money standard. A very suggestive English gentleman came over and talked with Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts, and presently the thing was done. There was no tedious palayer about the Parliament of

Man. Let us recentize silver, and then those who want the Fliament of Man can call it.—Ciacianati Commedia (Ind. Rep.). who want the Phiament of Man can call it.—
Cincinated Compricial (Ind. Rep.).

Why can't Pacird be persuaded to hold on his course due nor until he finds shelter under the British flag since the old flag, as he claims, no longer protects him? When one coury gets too hot for Sitting Buil, he foldup his wigwam and emigrates to another, and his sample ought to commend itself to all the other inflacables. To Indians not taxed, unemployed statency and other parties who desire to be cooled of the mean temperature of the Manitona countryught to be attractive. And then colorists who are iffering for a little active or passive domestic beace might be accommodated in such society at iort notice.—New York Tribune (Rep.).

The Radical Covention vesterday pominated

in such society at ort notice.—New York Tribune (Rep.).

The Radical Covention yesterday nominated ten Democrats at seven Republicans for the House of Representives. With the Republicans we have nothing too; but we feel authorized to say that the Democrats were nominated without their knowledge or onsent, and that they will, at once, withdraw the names, and refuse to be the candidates of any der than a regularly called and organized Democrate Convention. Among the Democrats nominate by the Republicans are several whom the Democrate would gladly select as their candidates, levertheless, the Democratic Convention cannot ford to nominate, or to consider as a Democrat sny one who allows his name to remain on the Hilcal ticket.—Charleston (S. C.) News and Court (Dews.).

A brilliant imaginion is an indispensable quali-

their candidates. [evertheless, the Democratic Couvention cannot ford to nominate, or to consider as a Democra any one who allows his name to remain on the Hileal titekt.—Charleston (S. C.) News and Court (Dew.).

A brilliant imagnition is an indispensable qualification in a Democatic correspondent at present. The Cincinnati Ensirer has an army of geriuses thus endowed, ones whom touched up the Hon. Zachariah Chandlens follows in a Detroit letter the other day: "IlZachariah Chandler isn't as dead as a door-nail, hen he will be glad to hear it. When he returned out Washington a few weeks and any one left nothinghehind him—nothing but the memory that a greation was dead, and that all the property in the courty had liberty to bite the carcass. Some men py him, but they are men who may be seen as the courty had liberty to bite the carcass. Some men py him, but they are men who mere hoping to getoffice through his influence. The general verdic here at home is 'Good enough.' He walkathe streets of his native city with feeble step, ees cast down, and meek expensed by the courty had liberty to bite the carcass are not to be seen as the low of the courty had liberty to bite the carcass are not here. There were 200 newspapers added to the swes. There were 300 men addred to go back on hi orders. No one man ever had more power over iState, and no one man will ever again have so unch power over Michigan. Poor did Zach' Men who need to tremble at his word now hurl epithet at him. Men who once defended him with moth and pen and muscle now rejoice alond in his dourfall. Even the draymen who removed his housenoid goods from the depot to his residence stoic his wines and drank to the total of The Bose is dad! Here's luck to his colored calored his doubt, he satisfactory to Democras and be unsentificatory to be mere and the population of the policy woul the woosed any foethester in Michigan. He had a loo,000 aleys with interest learned 10,000 aleys with interest learned 10,000 aleys with interest learned 10,000 aleys with the serve learned 10,000 aleys with the serve learned 10,000 aleys with the learned 10,000 aleys with the learned 10,000 aleys where learned were glad to lop hall (both learned 10 pay lichputite to the great sentence the learned to prove over States, and no one man ever had more power over States, and no one man ever had more power over States, and no one man will be discussed in the learned of the learned to the residence of the learned with the learned learned to the residence of the learned who removed his houses old goods from the depot of the residence of the learned and drank to the colored cool of the learned who removed his houses old goods from the depot of the residence of the wines and drank to the colored cool of the learned who removed his houses of South Carolina, delivery the learned of the learned who removed his houses of South Carolina, delivery the learned with the had not colored to colored cool of the learned who removed his houses of South Carolina delivery the learned would, an don't be the learned as lecture here this westing, the subject being of the learned with the

call of a local party organization. They were taught to believe either that a return to slavery awaited their opposition to party commands, or they were threatened and whipped into party line. Probably in the whole course of our political history there has never been such a compact force ready for any and every work and such a complete obedience to autocratic power as that which existed in South Carolina. It was a reign of audacity and crime.

understands the wants of the stire country. Politically, in a party sense, many of our people, and I among the rest, thay differ eith him; but why should we antagonize one who has done so much to secure our welfare? When I saw him in Washington he asked no compromist. I required none. I simply asked him to remove he Federal troops from the State-House, and on my guarantee of public order he did so. You how what has been the result, and it might hav come years ago had our people united on a mimon platform. There is a great deal of talk abos. Mr. Hayes having been fraudulently elected. It was the Democrats in Congress who made the Commission, and the Commission having given is decision it becomes the citizens of the United States to accept the verdict of that body. We of the South certainly have no right to complain of the policy which he has observed in the treatment of our section. When a people have endured who so much fortitude and forebearance political sits which entered into and affected their domestic art business life. tade and forebearance political mis which enter into and affected their domestic at business lift is poorly becomes them to three obstructions the path of a new ruler whose am appears to the reconstruction of the entire country upon sis which means peace and p

Big Trees and Multitudieus Shingles.

Sonoma (Cail.) Demeral.

Lunsford Shingle Mill, one mis north of Guerneville, has a capacity for running 8,000 shingles a day, and runs regularly. A tre that will make 20,000 feet of lumber will make 150,000 shingles. Such a tree would be eight feet in dismeter and 160 feet in length to the limbs former the top. Mr. Lunsford was one of the first eitlers at or near Guerneville. He says the larger tree in the big bottom measured twenty-six fee in diameter in the hollow. The largest solid the was firteen feet in diameter and forty-dwe feet a circumference. Mr. Beaver made 24,000 shings out of a tree on Russian River bottom, opposite Guerneville. There is a tree at the mouth of the work of convergible.

now working into shingles by Jim English, which will make 400,000 shingles. It is fifteen feet through and was 170 feet to the limbs. The man who owns the tree has camped beside it. He has a year's work to manufacture it into shingles.

MT. CARMEL.

Additional Particulars of the Destr of That Village on the 4th Inst.—Eccentricities of the Wind.—Remarkable Carpentry.—Loss of Life.

To the Editor of The Tributs.

Mr. Carmel, Ill., June 23.—"The wind blow-

Mr. Cannel, Ill., June 23.—"The wind bloweth where it listeth." In all the history of Southern Illinois there has been no record of such devastation as has been made by the sterrific cyclone which passed over the beautiful Town of Mt. Carmel on the 4th of June, destroying churches, Court-House, the most substantial businesshouses, as well as many frail tenements, crushing rich and poor under its rains. No spot seemed safe from the force of that raging whirlwind which threatened to destroy everything in nature. If a thousand trains of cars had rushed into the town it could not have produced so great a roaring as that destructive wind which deprived 100 families of their homes, without a fragment of clothing or a monthful of food. Iron roofs and pillars were blown about like straw and paper. Several persons were blown about like straw and paper. Several persons were blown about like stingles, with no power to resist the torrent. One boy was dashed against a fence and killed instantly; another was thrown on a reaping-machine and so injured that he has since died. Ladies at their sewing-machines had their work torn from their hands and blown away with the roofs of their houses and furniture.

Sudden as it was, in many cases great courses. furniture.
Sudden as it was, in many cases great courage

Sudden as it was, in many cases great courage and presence of mind were manifested. Two of the teachers of one of the public schools, feeling a consciousness of great danger, as they saw the storm gathering, dismissed their school. The moment the children had reached the pavement the roof and upper storey were blown to fragments. A lady who was visiting here, learned that her uncle with several others were buried in the wreck of his once handso me business block. She hastened to his relief, and amid all

THE SILVER QUESTION.

Everybody in Ohio for the Silver-Dollar. tory there has never been such a compact force ready for any and every work and such a complete obedience to autocratic power as that which a complete obedience to autocratic power as that which a complete obedience to autocratic power as that which a complete obedience to autocratic power as that which a complete obedience to autocratic power as that which and crimic. He provides the provided of the State to the other peace, rejundence of the State to the State to the other peace, rejundence of the State to the other peace, rejundence of the State to the other peace, rejundence of the State and the state and the state and the state and the state to the state and the state to the state and one of the most respectable colored sure in the award, my planform means the restoration of the old friendship between the two races, the development, through them, of the resource of South Carolina and the South generally, the oblite at a word, my planform means the restoration of the old friendship between the two races, the development, through them, of the resource of South Carolina and the South generally, the oblite as an advertice of the state and comfort than South Carolina, and the South generally, the oblite as a successfully grown up to our encirce or the state of the season of which others greater in which them, of the resource of South Carolina and the South generally, the oblite as a condary place. We have hed enough to party; now we want to grow. Reporter-What do you complete the eliments of the season of which there are the provided the season of the south.

Reporter-What do you complete the eliments of the seas Disputch to New York Times.

CINCINNATI, June 20.—A correspondent who has spent ten days in Central Ohio canvassing the views

"He only said, I am aweary: I would that I we dead."

I thought that I dwelt in those silent bowers Where oft we wandered 'midst fruits and flowers; That I basked again in those hely rays That I basked again in those hely rays That I pound me brightened in other days, And, lip to lip, and breast to breast, Were sinlessly drawn and thrillingly pressed; That I leaned on thise ivory shoulder there, 'Midst the clustering shade of thy goiden hair. And O how I felt when once more I drew To thy breath of balm and thine eye of blue; And the sighs we heaved, and the words we spoke Breathed deeper enchantment around as they broke Before us a garden of young flowers sprang, About us a silvery hawthorn hung, And beneath us, glad with eternal song, A crystal rivulet rolled along. The world and its troubles were felt no more, I seemed to be nearing the Golden Shore. Some spell had bound me, I know not why, So far and farther beyond the sky, I woke again—thou wert lost to me, And now I am daring a surging sea. I feel, alss! like a broken reed—No dowers to gather, not even a weed. I plod along on a weary way, While life 's growing darker day by day. O lnez, my darling, I've now awoke. The charm is dissolved, and the spell is broke. But hope will guide me in storm and dark, To pilot my way in that dasky bark.

To meet thy smile where the pure are free, In the home of God, in Eternity.

ome of God, in Eternity.

Daisy F. Colleger. LAKE FOREST ACADEMY.

LAKE FOREST ACADEMY.

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

CHICAGO, June 28.—Doubtless your regular Lake Forest correspondent will advise you as to the success of the examinations now in progress at Lake Forest. I beg to add that it was my good fortune to attend on Friday and Saturday, and I heard several classes in algebra, Latin, Greek, and history. For completeness in the detail, as well as in the general knowledge of the subjects studied, the students showed a proficiency that I have seldom seen equaled, and never excelled. As eivneed by the results attained, the teachers are very accomplished gentlemen, earnest and untiring in their work, and determined to do whatever the best culture and

the most painstaking, constant toil can effect in order to place their institution among the very first in the country. They are to be congratulated that their alforts have been so wisely bestowed, and that their labors are so well appreciated by a discriminating public.

The examination of the young ladies at Ferry Aall and of the University will be held on Monday and Tuesday of next week, and the commencement exercises will be held on Wednesday. Parents and the friends of education generally will not fall, if possible, to be present at these interesting exercises.

OLD COMES

OLD SONGS. To the Bittor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, June 22.—In some of your late papers I see remarks about the old song of "Benny Havens O," which we used to sing

with great enthusiasm some thirty-five years ago, and of which I have many verses. The ago, and or which I have many verses. The verse to Gen. Brady reads:
Here's a health to General Brady—
God bless the old hero!
He's an honor to his country,
But a terror to his foe.
May he long rest on his laurela,
May he sorrow never know,
But live to see a thousand years,
And Benny Havens O!

A few weeks since, in THE TRIBUNE, was published "An Invasion of Piteairn's Island." Soon after came the news of the capture of the veritable sea-serpent at Oban, Scotland. Can

veritable sea-serpent at Oban, Scotland. Can you not now give us the old comic song of "The Great Sea-Snake," that used to be sung everywhere—something like this:
O did you ne'er hear of the great sea-snake That was seen off the Isle Pitcairn?
'Twas first discovered by Admiral Blake—Now, pray, don't doubt my yarn.
O hat not what land-lubbers tell,
But lend an ear to me,
And I'll relate what to me befell
As we came home from sea.
Here comes a description of many persons who

Men, women, babes, and a thousand hands, were landed on the great snake's back, Where they built a town, with houses and a And then be left them in the lurch
By diving down below.

By diving down nelow.

I only quote from a thirty years' memory of it; but perhaps "Capt. Sam" can give us the whole.

VINE.

CITY REAL ESTATE. CITY REAL ESTATE.

TOR SALK—348.000, \$21,000 DOWN—HERE IS A fine 4-story stone-front block, two good stores; stone sidewalks, every modern improvement (and a corner), on State-sal. near Palmer House; rents these hard times as \$6,500, taxes \$750, insurance \$350. This property pays il per cent net. Why is it not a good investment as the stone of the second of the se FOR SALE-HOUSE AND LOT. CHEAP, AT 1278
South Halsted-st. Apply at 267 Third-av. FOR SALE - HANDSOME MILWAUKER BRICK Fresidence, with spacious grounds, corner Drexel-boulevard and Forty-seventh-st., on favorable terms. Inquire at 13 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—BRICK BLOCK, 4-STORY AND BASE-ment, lot is SU148 to alley, on State-st. near Palmer House; I'll let any good responsible party have this block who will sarree to pay the mortage, which is 5 per cent, taxe and interest all paid. T. B. BOYD, though 7, 179 Madison-st. FOR SALE-87,000 WILL PURCHASE THE ELSO gant marble-front house 213 Ashland av.; \$1,500 cash, balance on terms to suit. Inquire at 211 Ash-land av. land-av.

FOR SALE-\$75,000-10 ACRES ON EAST SIDE

of river (600 feet river front) exactly opposite

North Side Rolling Mills; here is an elegant chance for
a manufacturing business; railroad runs through it.

T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st. FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—SOME VERY DE-airable brick houses, well-rented, dint.g room, parlors, and kitchen on first-floor, hot and cold water on 5 floors; would take well-located building tot on Substitution of the cold of the cold of the cold of the ington-set.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. NORSALE—\$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT, one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago; \$15 down and \$5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; 10-cent train aircady on. IRA BROWN, 142 Lasalie-at., Room 4. PAOR SALE—OR RENT—NOW 18 THE TIME TO be to home at Lagrange at bottom prices; it costs you nothing to see the property; come and see us before purchasing elsewhere; houses for rose from \$5 to \$20 per month. F. D. COSSITI or C. C. LAY, 71 Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TOR SALE—\$4,300—A 320-ACRE FARM, 125 ACRES
fenced, cross fenced, good orchard, frame house
of 4 rooms, log house of 2 rooms, stables, corn cribs,
insting water, etc., 2 miles south of Laurence flie, in
Laurence County, Ill.; ils5 acres of fine, large timberland, the very best, its only 9 miles from Vincennes,
lnd.; present crops ge with farms—this farm will raise
as much corn, wheat, oata, etc., as any farm in Illinois
that is held at \$75 per acre. Wild lands in Illinois or
lows can not be had at less than \$10 to \$20 per acre 2
miles from depot, and I do not see why men who want
farms, will not buy when they can buy a good improved
farm in old settled country for half its actual value;
\$1,850 down, balance long time; out of market after
this month. T. B. BOYD, Rebn 7, 179 Madison-st. this month. T. B. BOTH. RESHIP, IT SHADON, THE BEST STOCK AND FOR THE BEST STOCK AND Grain farms in Grundy County, 60 miles southwest of Chicago. 1, 200 acres, all in one body, and well imbryved, \$37.50 per acre, small payment down, balance, 122 cent no trade. E. W. COLE, 42 Lake-st. Your time to buy a good farm, 640 acres, in the Lone-Star State of Texas; soil fertile, c.imate delightful, title perfect, all for \$150. For particulary address, DONALDSON & FRALKY, Bankers, P. O. Box 2829, saint Louis, Mo.

Saint Louis, Mo.

FOR SALR—AT ONE-BALF VALUE, 100 ACRES

FOR SALR—AT ONE-BALF VALUE, 100 ACRES

weel-improved farm near the city: small cash payment. H. WHIPPLE, 104 Washington-st., Room 14.

FOR SALR—10WA LAND, 1,700 ACRES IN KOS
T suth. Humboldt, Palo Alto, and Emmett Counties,
low for cash. THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., Room 14

Speed's Block, 123 Dearborn-st.

FINANCIAL. A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonda etc., at LAUNDRES's private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Ciark. Room 5 and 6. Established 1854.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER. Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description as GOLDSMIP's describing of the control of 7 AND 74 PER CENT-MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS to suit. See our card on the first page. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

TIMES IN TARM.

TO EXCHANGE.

TIMES IN TARM.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE.

TIMES IN TARM.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO THE INTERM.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE. TO EXCHANGE A FRUIT FARM OF FORTY acres at Saint Joseph, Mich. A good bargain. WM. HENRY, 508 Lumber-st., Chicago.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES. A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS SEC-dond-hand vehicles, comprising top buggles on ellip-tic and Concord springs, and side bars, our own make; Ten Brocke's, Bohannon's, Brown's, and Willett's three spring wagons, two track suikes, Kimball jump-sest, coupe rocksway, cheap no-top buggles, McParlane's top express wagon (capacity 3,000,) and others. Will also close out canopy-top phaetons of first-class make at very close price. Will give extraordinary bargains in second-hand work. PENNOYER & CO., 350 to 356 Wabash-ve. Wabsh-av.

A UCTION SALES OF HORSES, CARRIAGES,
A harnesses, etc., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Suturdays, commencing at 10 s. m., at WREN & CO'S, 10s
and 10s Washington-st. Stock on hand at private asic.

STRAYED-OR STOLEN-FROM THE PASTURE of A. S. Piper, in the Town of Lyons, on the 9th of June, one brown horse, 5 years old, white star in forehead, puffs on gamble joints, and a little white on left hind foot. A liberal reward will be paid for the dailvery of the horse to 260 West Adams-st. D. W. KENDALL. of the horse to 250 West Adams-st. D. W. KENDALL.
STOLEN-FROM OPPOSITE PALMER HOUSE,
Pridag evening, a large bay horse, black tail and
mane, star in the face, and one white hind foot; with
phaeton-top buggy, with a large irregular patch on top.
A suitable reward will be paid for recovery or information of the property by M. L. POTTLE, is 2 LaSalle-st.,
WILL THE GENTLEMAN WHO PICKED UP THE
opera glasses on Belment-st., North Side, between the dummy track and the Lake, return to
GRANGER SMITH, 174 La Salle-st.;

FOR SALE. OR SALE-YACHT VOLANTE, CHEAP FOR MACHINERY.

ROCHESTER MACHINERY MANUFACTURING the largest stock of stationary and portable eighness took of stationary and portable eighness boilers, saw mills, and wood ead iron working machine ry kept in the West. Sound for prices. PARTNERS WANTED. PARTNER WANTED - IMMEDIATELY. WITH from \$100 to \$200 cash to take a third inserts in a business that will pay from \$5,000 to \$10,000 a year; something new. Call at \$57 West Madison-st., Jefferson Park Botcl. \$6072.

WANTED-MALE HELP. WARTED-A GOOD CARRIAGE TRIMMER AT Employment Agencies.

WANTED-50 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR (
N. W. B. R. Co., Wisconsin; \$1.25 per (
board \$3.40 per week; free fare; at J. H. SPERBE
& CO., 23 West Randoinh-st.

Miscellameous.

Miscellameous.

WANTED-LIVE MEN TO TAKE AGENTS
Guide, fourth rear, circulation 10,000, three
months, 10 cents. JAMES P. SCOTT. 69 Dearborn-s.

WANTED-MEN TO SELL CHROMOS, NEEDLES,
money tubes, combination pencils, picture becks,
jewelry, caskets, smoker pets, and 500 other fast-selling articles. Inducement greater than any other house
can effer. C. M. LININGTON, 45 and 47 Jackson-sh.,
Chicago. can effer. C. M. LININGTON, 45 and 47 Jackson-da. Chicago.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL NEW PATENT ARHicks, chromon, frames, etc., AMERICAN NOVELTY COMPANY, 186 diste-m., up-stairs.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN OF GENTEEL APpearance for a business outside the city that will
pay \$5 per day plot profit derived from first investment. This is the best chance ever offered men with
not less than \$25 capital. If you have not the money,
keep away. RAY & CO., 81 Laballe-st., Chicago.

WANTED—PHOTOGRAPHER WITH SMALL CAPital can find a good situation, or sharer in profits
if a good man. Have the best thing in the country.
Address D 16, Tribune office. WANTED-IMMEDIATELY-LOCAL AND TRAV-eling salesmen to sell the Chinese Oil Stove, just arrived. See in operation at FERRIS boot and shoe store, 520 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED-PEMALE MELP. WANTED-A YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST IN housework. No washing; wages, \$2, 236 War-

WANTED-2 MACHINE GIRLS ON COATS, if if for button-holes, 1 seam-presser, 2 girls behand, at 608 Milwaukee-av. Employment Agencies.

WANTED — SCANDINAVIAN AND GERMAN girls for private families and hotels at G. DUSKE of office, 173 North Haisted-st. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE.

Book keepers, Clerks, etc.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN HAVING
Shad Is years experience in the greecry business wishes a situation in a wholesale house; will travel it required; references given. Address Y 7a, Tribuna. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE. Domestica.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY TO
Do do general housework or as a laundress. Best of
references can be given. Call at 64 DeKoren-si. No
Dominia saswered. OITUATION WANTED—BY A NEAT, CAPABLE girl to do the housework of a small family: is also a nice cook. Apply to 835 Adams-st.

Nurses, Cituation wanted—As nurse: Good Rep-serones given: price, 85 per week. Please call at 170 Washiensw-av., near Jackson-st., for 3 days. Employment Agencies.

CITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF

Scandinavian or German female help can be supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 178 North Haisted-st.

CITUATIONS WANTED—MRS. SCHMIDT'S EM-D ployment office is patronized by all first-class family servants, 416 Walsash-av. Good Germans and Swedes can be had.

TO RENT-HOUSES.

West Side.
TO RENT-747 AND 749 WEST ADAMS-ST., 149
South Robey-st., two-story and basement octagon stone-fronta; gas-fixtures, bath, furnace, etc., complete; \$30 and \$35.
11 Robey-st., corner Madison, 4-story stone-front, moders improvements complete, barn, yard, etc., \$50.
778 West Adams-st., 2-story and basement brick, complete order, \$30. Apply to J. E. OUSLEY, 757
West Madison-st. West Madison-st.

TO RENT—850 PER MONTH WILL RENT ELRgash new house 313 Ashland-av.; \$40 per month
will rent elegant new house 585 West Jackson-st.; best
of references required. Inquire at 211 Ashland-av.

TO RENT—TWO-8TORY AND BASEMENT BRICK
residence in nice condition. 432 Irving-place, two
blocks from Ogden-av. cars; \$15 per month. POTWIN
& CORBY, 146 Dearborn-st. TO RENT-TOW WEST MONROR-ST., TWO-STORY and basement brick, il rooms furnace, gas, fixtures, etc.; \$40 per mouth. POTWIN & CORDY, 146 Dearborn-st. Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-\$7 PER MONTH WILL RENT GROOMS
at each of the frame dwellings \$2 and \$4 Harvardst.; \$15 per month will rent elegant new brick house,
with hot and cold water, No. 517 Western-av.; \$12 per
month will rent new brick house
\$15 Western-av. laquire at \$35 Western-av.

TO RENT-3-STORY AND BASEMENT MARBLE-front house, 434 Michigan-av. 14 rooms, in good order; furnace, range, etc.; barn in rear; immediate possessic. WALTER H. MATTOCKS, Room 1, 40 Dearborn-st.

Dearborn-st.

North Side.

TO RENT-NO. 36 RUSH-ST.—BRICK DWELLING
1 2-story and basement, 10 rooms, with all modern
improvements. Apply to CHARLES GOODMAN,
Boom 48 Exchange Building. TO RENT\_HOOMS. West Side.
TO RENT-DWELLING FLAT OF FIVE ROOMS,
T 785 West Madison-st; bath and closets; complete,
fine order, to a small family; \$122. Apply to ATKINS,
787 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

787 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT-SUITES OF THERE OR SIX ROOMS IN
Thompson's Block. West Madison-st., newly
grained and calcimined. Modern improvements, reni
low W.M. I. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st. South Side. TO RENT-6 NICE FRONT ROOMS, FIRST FLOOR.

TO RENT-STORE AND BASEMENT 150 AND 182
Fifth av.; also third and fourth floors 150, 152, and
154 Fifth av. POTWIN & CORBY, 146 Dearborn-st. TO RENT-FIVE-STORY AND BASEMENT BUILD-ing. 50x90 feet, at southeast corner Monroe and Market-sts.; very chean to good tenant. PUTWIN & CORBY, 146 Dearborn-st. Miscellaneous.

To RENT-SECOND PLOOR OF NO. 206 STATKst., specially adapted for music-rooms or organ
depot: suffable for any light busines; in good order;
with use of elevator; at a low figure; also, one-half of
second floor No. 208 State-st. WALTER H. MATTOCKS,
Room 1, No. 40 Dearborn-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES. DRUG AND GROCERY STOCK IN A GROWING small capital. The stock is new and fresh. Address I. NEAL, Witz, Ill. NEAL, Witt, Ill.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED RORSshoeing shop doing the best paying business in Chicago; commodious brick shop (8 years ground lesse),
stock and tools complete; will sell cheap; present ownor retiring from business. Address A 35, Tribune. or retiring from business. Address A 35, Tribune.

TOR SALK—A WELL-ESTABLISHED BAKERY,
coffee and restaurant: a bargain for the right man
for each. 72 West Madison-st.

I WILL SELL MY STOCK OF DRY-GOODS, WHICH
I WILL SELL MY STOCK OF DRY-GOODS, WHICH
in the City of Minneapolts, Minn., which has 40,000 inhabitants, and growing very fast. Correspondence solietted from parties meaning business only. Address
MERCHANT, Ploneer-Press Office, Minneapolis, Minn. © 175 WILL BUY A SALOON, COST \$600, DOING good business; reason for selling good; two DoN, 362 State-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LL CASH PAID FOR LADIES AND GENTS CASToff clothing. Orders by mail promptly attended
to. JONAS GELDER, 368 State-st.

DEDBUGS, MOTHS, COCKED ACHES, AND ANTS
exterminated by contract. Houses examined free.
Article sold. A. OAKLEY, 186 East Washington-st.

I ADIES, THE MOST DURABLE, BEAUTIFUL,
and natural set of teeth, warranted, at Drs. McChesney, only 48. Why pay high prices for the same? Their
patrons are the best citizens, and they are justly entilied to the reputation they have acquired. Corner of
Clark and Randolph-sts. MUSICAL.

210 MONTHLY WILL BUY A NEW OR SECOND-hand plano warranted five years; price \$125 to \$250. REED'S Temple of Music, 62 Van Buren-el. \$50-\$75-\$100-ORGANS, WITH ALL LATEST and durability. STORY & CAMP, 211 State-st. \$150-\$175-\$200-ELEGANT PIANOS-GUAR-CAMP, 211 State-st. BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

204 WABASH-AV.—SUITE OF FURNISHED OF rooms to rent, with board; all modern convenience; day-boarders accommodated.

Hotels.

SHELDON COURT HOTEL, SOS AND 505 WEST Madison-st.—Good board and well furnished rooms.

PERSONAL DERSONAL—WILL THE LADY WITH LIGHT overskirt who noticed gentleman Sunday corner of state and Madison streets, afterward on Wababb, an hea on Michigan-av., please send address to D 12 ribune office? DERSONAL WILL LADY IN BLACK WITH LADY In light who recognized gentleman on the fees of ar leaving Lincoln Park Salbath afternoon send adress to D is. Trimes of D is.

A BSOLUTE DIVORCES PROCURED FOR ANY legal cause. Call or write law office P. MONTGOMERY, 160 Washington st. Rooms 62 and 50, Chicago.

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED in every State and Territory for incompatibility, etc. Residence unnecessary. Fee after decree; 17 years experience. A. GOODBICH, Autorney, 128 Dearborn-st. AGENTS WANTED. GENTS WANTED-MALE OF FRWALE-REST selling article in the world. None but first-class ed apply. 835 Wabsah-sv.

BOOKS. ASH PAID FOR BOOKS—CASH IN YOUR HANT Good books will always bring big prices. CHAPIN esp Book House, corner Madison and Dearborn-st HOUSEROLD GOODS.

A UCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITUR Saturday, June 20, at BUTTERS & CO. 5 ancito come, portheast corner Wabsab-ay, and Madison-at. TUDENTS PRIVATELY FITTED FOR COL terms moderate; first-class references. 54, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES. 70 FIRST-CLASS MACHINES, ALL KINDS, TO closed at half the lowest-prices; now to your char to buy cheap; all warranted money lossed in

## The Tribune

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WHEKLY EDITION, POSTPAID. ent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post trees in full, including State and County. ances may be made either by draft, express

AMUSEMENTS. Haverly's Theatre.
street, between Clark and LaSalle.
" Mesars. John Thompson, J. W. Som
Merton; Misses Phosa McAllister, Doty

Adelphi Theatre.
"Once street, corner of Dearborn. "Uncle Tom's
"Mr. George Kunkel; Misses Amy Slavin,

Exposition Building. there, foot of Adams street. So by the Thomas Orchestra.

MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1877.

CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY. The Chicago produce markets were firmer Saturday, and most of them were fairly active. Mess nork closed 10c per bri higher. at \$12.90@ 12.92% for July and \$13.02%@13.05 for August. Lard closed a shade easier, at \$8.87%@8.90 for July and \$9.00 seller August. Meats were easier, at 4%c per b for loose shoulders and 6%c for do short ribs. Highwines were steady, at \$1.08 per gallon. Lake freights were stronger, at 1 1 2 2 c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was in better demand. Wheat closed irregular, at \$1.44 for July and \$1.27½ for August. Corn closed ½c higher, at 46 ½c cash and 46 ½c for July. Oats closed steady, at 36c asked for July. Rye was higher, at \$1c. Barley was courted at 80c bid for pea, seller. 61c. Barley was quoted at 80c bid for new, seller September. Hogs closed firm, at \$4.60@4.90 per 100 lbs. Cattle were steady, at \$2.50@8.75. Sheep were nominal, at \$2.75.@4.75. One hun-dred dollars in gold would buy \$105.50 in green-

In New York on Saturday greenbacks wer

Some very aminent guessers give forth Great Britain's movement into Egypt will be in accordance with a secret agr with Bussia that the possession of Egyp shall be the price of England's neutrality or good will.

Union that no candidate shall be put in nomination against any of the 868 Deputier who joined in the vote of censure against the Cabinet. In this way the issue will be made narrow and explicit,-for or against MacManon, to whom, in the event of the return of these Deputies, there will be left the alternative of resignation or revolution.

Gen. Grant dined Saturday night with five Princes, a Duke, and many great Earls and Marquises. The Prince of Wales assured the ex-President that the royal subects of his royal mother, including himself, had felt the liveliest pleasure in receiving him as a guest in their country, the Earl of CARNANON conveyed the most congratulatory speech, and Gen. Grant gave the next man and felicitous sentiments in an extende nce before the next manhad half got his napkin out of his collar.

Suspiciously coincident with the opera-tions in California of a paid agent of the TICHBORNE claimant comes the story of an aged convict in the Penitentiary of that State, whose memory has been refreshed to the picking up by the schooner Osprey, in 1855, st of Brazil, of an Englishman who was called "Trow," and who stated that his father was a Lord, or something of the sort. He thinks this same Englishman shipped on the Osprey for Australia, but is not certain

To the congregation of Plymouth Church, BEECHER, and the next the Plymonth collection of hymns, and one may fancy the horror that settled down on the church when Deacon Hurchinson was detected in substituting a new hymn-book. Taking away the tion was like carting off the rock of ages for a corner-stone to an opposition rch, and the row raised in Plymouth, until that book was restored, was far more exciting than any effort ever made over the

England is squinting askance at her navy of unwieldy monsters, and asking herself i it pays to build and keep up fleets of ponderthe torpedo. The effort to carry the heaviest guns under the protection of an impenetra the number of ships and number of guns and the question is debated seriously whether much smaller boats would not be more has materially altered the notion of those who advocated the mammoth engines of war that now constitute the British navy. and it is very probable that the whole aspect will

Wales are setting up their clamor for his unfortunate Highness. They are all torn up be-cause this heir-apparent can't sustain the roy. nity on the present allowance therefor, and, as the retirement of the Queen from public life leaves the whole load on his oulders, he ought to have enough to see it gh, and a dollar or two in his pocket It never occurred to these people ough she has retired from under the royal dignity, her Majesty has not retired ection of a fund paid her expressly to sustain this tender dignity, and nearly \$2,000,000. It might be to the taxpayers were she to turn around with, instead of driving him into the Treasury for his small change.

nde of England with reference to ern struggle can only mean active tion, to protect British interests. protect British interests.

protect British interests.

every day, and, taking advantage of it, the Government is moving promptly. The mili
utment and release inspection to thorities are inspecting the War De-ent and placing it in order. A detail ops has already been made for Egypt teet the Suez Canal. The Ministry, er the lead of LORD BRACONSFIELD, will pergencies. All this, of course, mean war. England does not make war out allies, and, if there be truth in the

effected an understanding, she can have no ally. She may seize Egypt and the Suest Canal. She undoubtedly will, for France, the only Power that oppose it, is now bound hand foot, and for the first time in the last half century she can take Egypt without the risk of war. She may also take Crete, to obtain harbors for her fleets. Further than this, she may seize the heights back of Gallipolis and fortify them, and bring up he fleets for the protection of the Dardaneller and even fortify the heights back of Con stantinople, without the risk of war, for the lussians will have utterly crushed the Turks even before they reach Adrianople. If the Russians enter Adrianople, the Turks will sue for peace. There are signs that indicate that they may even do so if they meet with severe defeats north of the Balkans.

It is reported that great alarm and disgust have been excited among the party leaders in Philadelphia by the order of the Presilent prohibiting officehelders from manipu lating the machine. A thousand or mor employes in the Mint, Custom-House, and Post-Office hold their positions, not through any fitness for the work to be done, but solely on account of their success in "working" the primaries, packing the caucuses, controlling the conventions, doctoring the registry lists, stuffing the ballot-boxes, etc. It is feared that the refusal by the President o reward this sort of usefulness at the expense of the Government will injure the party in Philadelphia. Very likely it would much in the same way that the conviction and imprisonment of the perpetrators of the scandalous election frauds in that city would injure the party. The Republican party in Philadelphia can stand an enormous amoun of that kind of injury.

In spite of the Russian prohibitition of the forwarding of news from within their lines, a very comprehensive and interesting account is given in the cable dispatches this morning of the general scheme of operations along the left bank of the Danube from Ismail to Widdin. It will be seen that the apparent period of inactivity among the Ru ians has been, on the contrary, a period of mmense activity, and that the vast army has been so located as to be in readiness within twelve hours for a crossing a any one of several points on the river west of Gurgevo. It is believed that the crossing at Ibrail and Galatz was but a feint, and that the more serious and formidable ovements will shortly take place at one or nore of the points toward which heavy bodies of troops are converging. There is also reason to believe that this movenent will not be long delayed, as the Danbe, although at present at a high stage, is ertain soon to be in a more unfav condition on account of the summer floods caused by the melting of the snow on the Carpathian Mountains. A crossing in terrible carnest may be looked for any day.

The sermon preached yesterday by the Rev. L. T. CHAMBERLAIN, of the New England Congregational Church, on the sub ject of "Temperance in Politics," and print ed in our columns this morning, deserve general attention as a timely and well-con adered expression of views upon a matter of ardently sympathizing with the end sought by the Women's Temperance Union, the closing of the saloons on Sunday, Mr. CHAM. BERLAIN recognizes one significant fact, either overlook or ignore,-namely, that when the churches and religious bodies as such take sides in a question of local politic or of municipal government, they at once arouse the active hostility of that largely preponderant class which resents the interferinevitable result. The sooner the advocates of the closing of saloons on Sunday by the force of law recognize the futility of the attempt, tear up their petitions, and confine their labors to the education of the popular taste to temperance and abstinence, the sooner they may reasonably hope to close the saloons both Sundays and week-days.

The President has issued his formal order on the subject of the interference of Federa officers with the management and control of party politics. We have commented on this subject repeatedly, and have now to add only that the order will be accepted by the whol country with gratitude, not only because of the character of the order itself, but because of the earnestness of purpose and unflinch ing determination shown by the President to carry out the reform in the public service he had promised. The text of the circular, addressed to every officeholder in the country, is as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23.—Sin: I desire to call your attention to the following paragraph in a letter addressed by me to the Secretary of the Treasury on the conduct to be observed by officers of the General Government in

observed of officers of the detactal dorenthess in relation to elections:

No officer should be required or permitted to take part in the political organizations, caucases, conventions, or election campaigns. Their right to vote and to express their views on public questions, either orally or through the press is not defined, provided it does not interfere with the discharge of their official duties. No assessment for political purposes on officers or subordinates should be allowed. This raie is applicable to every department of the Civil Service. It should be understood by every officer of the General Government that he is ex-

pected to conform his conduct to its requi Very respectfully.

R. B. HAYES.

That sounds like a return to an efficient performance of public duty. The order will prove acceptable to every officer who holds office and expects to perform its duties honestly and efficiently; they will be rejoiced to be thus relieved of the duty and expense of running political campaigns. The word

tted" was placed in this order to

protect the public officers from the de-

mands which would otherwise be made on

The Republicans of Iowa meet in State Convention on Wednesday next, and there is an active effort making in the State and from ontside the State to induce that Convention to declare war on the President, and thereby inaugurate a division of the Republican party throughout the country. The Iowa Convention will have the question of disapproving the President's action in and South Carolina forced upon its consideration. The purpose of this is purely malicious. No good can possibly come from such a proceeding. The action of the President is accomplished. No man is so insane as to suppose that action can be recalled, reversed, or set aside. There is hardly a sane man who would now recall if it were possible. The action has been accepted by the great bulk of the Republicans of both of those States, and of the Republicans generally of the Union. The Republicans of Iowahave certainly read the dear and candid letter of Senator MORTON. who cannot be suspected of any abandonment of the South. In that letter the Senator distinctly states that the Presi-

cided that there could not be peace and protection to the colored people, nor effective local Government in these States, so long as ocal Government in these the troops were located there. He had therefore shaped his policy so as to withdraw them, and that policy had so far progressed that it only needed formal execution when President Haves entered office. Senator Monron plainly indicates that the President had no other course left him than to carry out that line of action begun by his predecessor. Any other man in his place would have been compelled by all the cir-cumstances to have done the same thing. There is undoubtedly a comparatively small faction in the country intent upon a breach with the Administration and a division of the Republican party. These people expect the Iowa Republicans to open the war and begin the work of dissension, and the Convention on Wednesday next will determine how successful these disorganizers have been in their operations. The Republicans are in a minority in one House of Congress, and have only four to six majority in the Senate. Is this a time to divide and necessarily defeat the party? Is this a time to make war upon the Administration because of a ques-tion which has been disposed of and is no longer open to controversy or action? We trust that the good sense of the people of Iowa will silence every man who proposes the division and the consequent defeat of the Republican party.

THE PASSAGE OF THE DANUBE. At last the Russians are over the Danube and the cross is planted on Turkish soil. The 22d of June was a Black Friday for the Turks. On that morning bands of Cossack cavalry crossed the Danube into the Dobrudscha on barges drawn by small steamers, both from Galatz and Ibrail, eighteen miles apart, and promptly formed junction on the high slopes beyond the marshy river bank. Under the cover of the force, between the Turks at Matchin and he river, the Russians laid their pontoon pridges at both the above points, and two livisions rapidly crossed and effected a unction without opposition. Every moveent of the Russians was characterized by he utmost skill and rapidity of action. By noon the forces were before the outworks of Matchin, which they carried by charging the batteries. The Turks were driven out and fled to Matchin, the Russians turning their own guns upon them, and that night they rested in the deserted Turkish camp, preparing for the battle of the morrow. On Saturday morning they advanced again with the intention of storn ing Matchin, but found no enemy to oppose them. The Turks had evacuated the place and the Russians entered it, and held the key to the Dobrudscha. The imm late movements of the left wing are now apparent at a glance. To seize and fortify the eights up the river as far as Hirsova, and to ccupy the first line of Turkish defense, the railroad running from Tchernavada on the Danube to Kostendje on the Black Sea will piace them on one flank of the Turks, and orce them into their quadrilateral between Rutschuk, Silistria, Shumla, and Varna. The next event of interest must be the crossing of the Russian centre, which holds its posi tion nearly 150 miles further up the Dannhe between Giurgevo and Nikopolis, and mainly between the Rivers Aluta and Vode, as is ndicated by the transferring of the headuarters from Bucharest to Alexandria, on the atter river. The crossing of the centre may, therefore, be looked for at Turnul, opposit Nikopolis, which is only protected by primitive earthworks. The quadrilateral will thus be completely flanked, and stirring events may be speedily looked for the Turkish armies in the arm are defeated and broken fortresses must surrender, and then the Russians will direct their attention to letter of the French Constitution, though it the educational wants of both classes of her the second line of the Turkish defense, the is certain that he has overstepped the En-Turkey is at an end. There is an ominous lence as to the purposes of the right wing and the Roumanian army, which lie between

he main Russian army.

likopolis and Gladowa, but if, as Turkish

eports claim, the Montenegrin campaign is

losed, the right wing may have enough to

do in taking care of SULEYMAN PASHA'S

forces of 50,000, relieved from Montenegro,

who will undoubtedly menace the flank of

A MALICIOUS CRITICISM. If President Haves were the kind of a man to weary in well-doing, he might be liscouraged by the mean-spirited, if not ac ually malicious, reflections made upon his ivil-service work by those who have advertised the loudest professions of devotion to Civil-Service Reform. That a President who s obviously doing the best that can be done, nder our system and laws, to establish horough and efficient system of actual servce among Government officials and emoloyes, should find only impatient caviling rom pretended Civil-Service reformers b cause he is not doing more, is disheartening at the best. Protest and opposition were to be expected from some of the "machine liticians and disappointed office-seekers out that the pretentions "Independent newspapers, which have been demanding practical civil-service reform for years, should reat his efforts in its behalf coldly, was not only unexpected, but is vicious and calculated to do the country an injury as well as doing the Administration an injustice. Thus the Chicago Times concludes a long article, in which not a single flagrant violation of Civil-Service Reform is pointed out, in the following language:

Mr. HAYES' Civil-Service Reform is a delusion and a sham. It is, at the best, only a modified application of the spoils system, though in truth ere is no system or certainty about it. It is no ore than a manifestation of the good intent of a present incumbent, who acts upon emergencies as they arise, and is guided by no higher rule than that of apparent expediency. Good appointment will not be its effect; they will be merely instance of good luck; but even GRANT was now and then lucky enough to appoint a capable and honest man. Yet no one claimed that he was a Civil-Service

The fact is entirely ignored in this unfair generalization that it is not within the power f President Haves to establish a civilervice system in the sense that it is estab ished in England. He can only proceed so far as the Constitution and laws permit him o go. He is required to nominate a large number of officials, and the appointment of still larger number is left to members of as Cabinet. He cannot assume the appointment of those who have to be cho others under the law; he cannot with absolute and personal accuracy determine the fitness of all his own selections; he cannot enact a law of permanent tenure during good behavior, nor of promotion in the vaious branches, nor of a proper education for the duties of the civil service. At the nost, he can only do what his best judgment and best intentions dictate, and no nonest and observing man can say that he does this constantly. Notwithstanding the great emptation to reward personal service, -a dent had no other course left for him to adopt. temptation to which all Presidents have Gen. Grant had, before leaving office, de-yielded since Jackson laid down the rule,

"To the victors belong the soils,"—his rule has been not to remove ar officials before the expiration of their comissions, and to renew their commissions xcept in cases where there are good reases for making a change. And, as a matte of fact, nine tenths of all the appointmats he has made have been reappointments ! those already in office. In his new appintments he has been guided as nearly as posible by the best evidence of fitness he couldind. In his instructions to his Cabinet dicers and heads of Departments he has ld down the rule that, where an office came abolished altogether and the number of aployes reduced no appointments must b made, and this rule is a better one than cen the civil-service theorists ever suggestd. He has also given the most positive diretions that the employes of the Government aust not be select ed with reference to any arty service, an must not be permitted, afterccepting office, to spend their time (for which the Government pays) in running caucuse or manipulating conventions. What mos can Presider HAYES do?

The malicions spirit of te Chicago Times however, is revealed in te statement that every member of HAYES'Cabinet "was apd with a view to hisprobable efficiency building up a party of th Administration, including Schurz and KE. This slander is so barefaced that it dstroys any effect which criticisms from the ame source might have otherwise. It is notorious that President HAYES' Cabint selections were made with the most utter disregard to party ends; and it we only the supreme and quickly-pronounced sentiment of the country in favor of then that broke down certain party efforts to rfuse them confirmation. As to Mr. Key'speing chosen for the express purpose of establishing the Administration in the South, tle best answer is to recall a letter he sent a ew days ago to one of the mail agents in he South, who complained of being overworked, informing him that he had been selected, not to do political proselyting, but to renier the Governmen the service required of him by the duties o his position. Mr. Schuz has earned a national reputation as a non-partisan, and his whole political career is an evidence that he will never consent to use the Government for party ends. Mr. Evants, though acknowledged to be one of the most accomplished men who could have been chosen Secretary of State, was opposed on the ground that he was not a strong partisan. Attorney-General Devens had never been conspicuous in polities, nor had Secretary THOMPSON held a public office for twenty years. Mr. McCrary's ability, and fitness and character have never been called in question even by his political opponents. and Mr. SHERMAN brought to the Treasury long experience in American finances. say now that every one of these men was selected solely with a view to the partisan ervice he could render the Administ is simply outrageous, and could only have been suggested by a desire to have instituted the order of things which Mr. TILDEN would have inaugurated, viz., the turning out of all Republicans and the substituti of Democrats, without any reference to fitess in either cases

The French people are just now going through as trying an ordeal as they will ever e subjected to in behalf of Constitutional Government. If France shall dome out of it peacefully and still a Republic, then it will be certain that Republican Government has taken a stronger and more permanent hold before. The strain will undoubtedly be a severe one. It is contended that President MacManon far thus has remained within the ish idea of constitutional resu He deliberately appointed a Cabinet that was antagonistic to the Chamber of Deputies, though the Constitution expressly provide that the Cabinet shall be respons Chamber of Deputies for the general policy of the Government. he adjourned the Chambers in order to retain this Cabinet. Though the Constitution gives him the right to do this twice before finally dissolving Parliament, he has determined to meet the issue and appeal to the people at once. He has asked and received from the Senate authority to dissolve the Chambers, and will be compelled under the Constitution to call a new election within three months. If a majority of the Deputies elected shall be opposed to his policy, as they are now, he will then be compelled to retire his present Cabinet or resort to a coup d'etat. He says that he will not part with the Ministers of his choice. and the inference is that he will resign. All this shows that he has but a meagre understanding of, or a strong antagonism to, Constitutional Government. The intimation of his resignation was first given out a sort of intimidation, the purpose being to force the people to vote to sustain Mac Manon, or accept some extreme Radical like GAMBETTA OF GREVY. But the Republicans have disarmed him of this weapon by announcing that THIERS will be their candidate for the successorship in case MacManon shall retire. MacManon's term does not expire till 1880, but if he resign, the two Chamber will have authority to elect a successor for the full term of seven years from the time of

THE PRENCH CRISIS.

MacManon's Cabinet acted in a manner to still more excite rather than allay the hostility of parties. The Minister of the Interior -M. de Fourrou-seems to be a sort of French BEN BUTLER. He has suppressed newspapers, prohibited their sale on the streets without a special authorization, arrested the Preside Paris Council for criticising the President of the Republic, ordered the cafes to be watched, and seditious conversations to be punished, and has even intrenched upon the right of petition, which may almost garded as the corner-stone of popular liberty. All the acts of the present Cabinet are founded upon the Napoleonic system, which was a system of repression and persecution, and certainly such as to arouse the indignation of any people devoted to liberty. They had their effect on the Chamber of Deputies, which, immediately on reconvening, passed a resolution of want of confidence and censure. The message of the President, indeed. was so insulting and taunting that the Deputies all but voted to impeach him for treas the only charge on which he is personally accountable. Notwithstanding all this it is question whether the vote of the people will not sustain MacManon. He is taking every advantage of the Government machinery to control the elections. All old Prefects have been removed and replaced with men pledged to stand by the Cabinet; the Government is actually nom nating its own candidates for popula

to exert all their influence in behalf of the resent regime. There is no doubt that the ion will bring out the full strength of the Ultramontanes in favor of MacManon, stained by all the Bonapartists and Royal-

This is the crisis. The danger is that one party or the other will forget itself,—that MacManon will resort to a coup d'etat or the Radicals to revolution in case of defeat. Pending the campaign that must precede the election (fortunately it cannot endure lawfully longer than three months), party pas-sion will run at its highest, and intrigue, pressure, persecution, and all the devices characteristic of a plebiscite under NAPOLEON III., will be brought into play. The test of the capacity of the French people for selfgovernment will be a severe one, and if they ome out of it with a fair Republic, their present form of Government will be pretty well assured for many years to come.

SLOW TO LEARN. One that has to do with the dull learner equires unlimited patience. Every teacher knows this, and so does every bright pupil in the same class, who finds himself kept back by the lagging ones. And the case is just as hard when we graduate into the larger school of the world. There are some people for whom one must furnish brains as well as ideas, -a joke, and a hatchet with which to introduce it into the head. This slowness in learning is due not only to feebleness of mind, but also to that dimness of perception which results from inherited prejudices and long-cherished ideas and habits. We see it in the inaptitude of old men to accept new truths, and of the older members of the various professions to recognize fresh discoveries. It is said that no physician under the age of 40 years was willing to receive HARVEY'S theory of the circulation of the blood; and history shows that the world owes its progress mostly to its young men. But whole communities partake of the same incapacity to welcome discoveries, to appreciate the need of reforms, and to natural ize foreign ideas. Take the case of the Hindoos. The Brahman class are intelligent, and are beginning to accept modern science, and to learn European languages. But they are stolid on the subject of the elevation of women. They argue that females are incapable of education, and that to bestow it, even in a small degree, would be to render them dissatisfied with their lot, without qualifying them for any different position. They were made to do domestic work, to bear children, and to wait upon their husbands, living in the total seclusion of the zenana and finding recreation in talking and dress ing. Social equality of women with men is an absurdity, and for a wife to sit at table with her husband would be an insult not only to him, but also to his whole sex.

Now a parallel obtuseness to new ideas, companied by a parallel mode of reasoning, obtains in our Southern States respecting the ability and the education of the negro. For Brahman substitute white South erner, and for woman substitute negro, and the cases are identical as to feeling and argument. Here and there the results of the War have opened the eyes of the former slaveholders; but the average survivor of that once ruling class is as much bewildered in the present revolutionized condition of the South, as to politics cation, as if he had suddenly introduced into another planet. He stares in amazement at the de mand for public schools equally for the blacks as for the whites. He replies to every it is a step towards that abhorrent fact, social equality. For instance, Virginia, one of the most enlightened of the Southern States, is making fair progress towards providing for few wise and clear-headed statesmen and scholars. Multitudes protest against any common schools for negroes. One writer, who signs himself "Civis," has recently published a pamphlet against the idea, and he is so sure of the incapacity of the negro for any higher civilization than that to which he has attained under the conception that he was a chattel, that he prelicts his certain failure as a free citizen and competitor with the white man. To edu cate a good-looking negro girl is simply to do an unkindness to her, and an injustice to society. He illustrates his case after the folowing fashion, which seems to him to cover the whole problem of the colored race in

America As I write, my head is dull and my eyes are heavy from loss of sleep caused by the sickness of an in-fant child; and yet the nurse, a negro girl of 17 en, and whose sleep has been interrupted several times every night—during some nights many times—is as fresh to-day as when the doctor was summoned two weeks ago. I have known her to be around five or six times a night, and yet not to lose com these several interruptions combined a halfbour's sleep; for in thirty seconds after relieved of active duty she is soundly asleep again. This result I am sure is due to a low type of cerebral organizaion; to her mental inactivity, which really fits her for the duties of her place, but would be a supreme isqualification for the higher avocations of life. She is withal tenderly affectionate to her charge, cheerfully responds to all the calls made upon her, and I prefer her, in her place, to any white girl in the Commonwealth. Would it be kind to her, would it be just to society, which must always deand just such duties as she performs, to temp her to aspire to a higher position denied her by Him who made her as she is?

And this is the best that a champion writer, in behalf of keeping not less than four millions of the inhabitants of the United States in ignorance, has to offer in defense of that infamous proposition. One would have thought that a girl so affectionate and faithful as the one whom he de scribes, and who had reached the age of 17 years, was fairly entitled to such small crumbs of learning as the alphabet and the primer. If it was found that her "low type cerebral organization " and her "menta inactivity" made it impossible for her to pick up these crumbs when offered, no harm could be done by the experiment. Until the experiment should be tried, how could it be told that she could be fitted for no higher place, and that "a higher position" had been "denied her by Him who made her as she is"? God makes none of us scholars or cultivated persons, to start with. Ever white children begin life amazingly ignorant, and without instruction they remain so And even if this particular girl were some what defective in mental activity, had 'Civis" the right to judge the whole race by that single specimen? Did he never hear of a dull, animal white girl? Is it not no torious that the "poor whites" of the Sont are as ignorant and debased as the blacks and that the latter often speak of them in

terms of contempt?

This Virginian "Civis" writes as if edueation had never been tried upon the colored people of this country, when to-day there are housands upon thousands of them who have acquired a good common education, and

fessional training. There are teachers who have been engaged for years in teaching black pupils, and who for previous years had instructed white pupils, and they testify that on an average they have had equal success with the two classes. We received such testimony lately from one of the most experienced classical instructors of New Engli and not long since we saw a colored lady of marked intelligence and culture who was putting an algebra class through a drill in radicals that would have puzzled "Civis" himself. But the trouble with "Civis" and all whom he represents is, that they them-selves are slow to learn, by reason of some nental dullness or inactivity. They cannot take in new ideas. Their notions of civilization, like those of the Chinese, are stereotyped. It is as hard to convince them that the negro can be elevated, as it is to convince the Brahman that woman is capable of education and may be fitted to become the equal companion of man. But we do not despair of either class,—the Southerner or the Brahman. It may require the death of the existing generation, for the most part, but the next will come right. Light will penetrate ooth India and our Southern States. logic of facts cannot forever be resisted. The world does move; every part of it. And so the time will be when " Civis," if he lives long enough, will be astonished to find himself coming in contact with educated colored people of both sexes, and the "poor-whites" of the South must take care or they will be

outstripped in the race. Mr. Seligman's tardiness in bringing his suit against Judge Hilton suggests the inference that he prefers leaving his vengeance to be worked out by the members of the ten tribes In the outset the banker's position was an excellent one. A survey of all the facts shows him to have been shamefully abused, and, had he acted on his own responsibility, he would have vindicated himself and his religious prediections, and become a second MosEs to the Israclites all over the world. The stated reas for his rejection from Hilton's hotel was a fine ground on which to establish a fight, wherein he vas certain of victory and laurels. But Mr. SELIGMAN chose an ill-advised course, and casting his personality into the contest it of its broader principles, and left the general public to select between two individuals in bestowing their sympathies. In his statements and correspondence, he has assumed that he was in sulted, and, collaterally, his religion, assigning to the more important a secondary place. It characteristic of the American people to pay little regard to individuals, and profound respect to representatives of classes; and had the oker sunk his personal feelings in this unfor tunate matter, and held up the fact that he had been ostracised for certain peculiar methods the class to which he belongs follows in the worship of Gop, the instinctive love of religious liberty on which every American prides himself had sprung to his defense, and Hilton had been crushed by an overwhelming expression of public opinion. But with that self-esteem attaching to all wealthy men who have secured position through their wealth, Mr. SELIG igion, was the Gen. Boum from whose head the cocked hat of his dignity had been snatched by the suddenly famous Fritz, who unites the di verse functions of running a hotel and keeping a dry-goods shop. The first thing SELIOMAN did was to show that he and HILTON had before had business transactions, not altogethe pleasant, as appears from the misty admission of both, and the public regards this circum-stance as suspicious, and are inclined to let the gladiators dght the battle out without interven-

The crafty method adopted by SELIGMAN and ris counsel to induce Jews to withdraw thei oatronage from HILTON counts for nothing. It is an element of the Jewish faith to pure goods at the lowest possible rates, and if HIL TON commanded a large and influential Israel ish custom, it was because that custom fou it to the interest of its constituents to patro his establishment, and, if they did, they are to be driven to any quarter in which those in-terests would suffer. So that wing of Mr. few of the more susceptible among the Jews have withdrawn their trade from A. T. STEWART & Co., it will find its way back.

The argument that there are many of his own religion whom Mr. SELIGMAN would not entertain at his home is without force. The grounds upon which he would exclude them would be purely personal, and it was in intrud-ing his personal rights into the present controersy that he made his grave mistake.

There was one course for Mr. SELIGMAN to take,—a dignified course,—and that an appeal to the courts, and a placid acceptance of the de cision. This he has failed to do, and an oppor tunity was lost.

WEST POINT. Seventy-six young men, just graduated from the United States Military Academy, appeal to the country for employment. They have been instructed in all the branches of study required to fit men for active military command. Their physical condition is far above the average, both ecause they were subjected to a severe medica examination on entering the Academy, and he cause they have been accustomed for simple fare, good hours, and out-door exercise In "deportment" they ought to be as accom plished as even Mr. TURVEYDROP could wish ciples of easy carriage and gracetul address, and have enjoyed, moreover, the benefits of social relations with the ladies of Vassar College and the surrounding country. In the Platonic philosophy they are deeply versed, having imbibed its fundamental principles in Flirtation Walk, and ompensated their tutors with buttons, not curent with the merchants, bearing the stamp of the United States of America. In less abstrus-studies they have also a high degree of advance ment. Conic sections they know, and practical engineering is one of their necessary accomblish-ments. They have a smattering of French and a tolerable knowledge of the history of their own country. Above all, they have that which schools too seldom teach—a high sense of personal honor and esprit de corps.

These young men have been brought to thet

present state of efficiency at the expense of the Government, with the understanding that they are to serve in the United States Army after graduation. The obligation heretofore has always seemed to weigh heavier upon the cadet than upon the Government; but, owing to the gradual reduction of our military force, and the niggardly policy of the late Congress in the matter of the army appropriations, the Government is now unable to provide the places for the cadets that it has impliedly promised. The result has been the raising of a cry in some quarters for a reduction of the number of appointments to the Military Academy, and rash critics in the Democratic Academy, and rash critics in the Democratic party have not hesitated to demand the abo-lition of the Academy aitogether. We do not sympathize in any degree with these views. The Military Academy has done, and is doing, an excellent work. It is our substitute for an army, furnishing the means of organization at a moment's notice of the vast volunteer force which any emergency will call into existence. Our main dependence must always be upon the West Point graduates in case of war. Gen. GRANT concisely stated the whole theory of the Military Academy when he said in conversation that BANKS and BUILER failed as commanders because they commenced as Generals. Our suc-cessful Generals in the late War were almost without exception graduates of the Academy. They were a long time in working to the top and obtaining entire control of affairs, but it is a noticeable fact that, when the War ended, the army was in the har red a good common education, and West Pointers. The experience gained in this who have enjoyed a classical and pro-

army in the keeping of men taught to on and to obey. The present lack of places for a number of the West Point graduates ought not to occasion any regret. The Government is not morally bound to make officers of all the graduates, and they ought to be well content to retire into pri-

vate life, having received at public expe thorough an education as can be obt their opportunities, they should be now qualified to earn their own livelihood as engineers, or in any mercantile pursuit. On the other hand, there should be no narrow prejudices among the people against the Assemy because young men educated at Government expense are not employed in the srmy, clothed, fed, and paid by the Government for life. The graduates will always owe a peculific. lept of gratitude to the Government w they serve in the army or not, and will be read to pay it, our history teaches, if ever the con worth considering whether the graduat needed for the army may not be profitable in the civil service. This is an era of Civi be made not as a reward for politic services, but with reference solely to a ficiency. The army has benefited large by the training of its officers at West Point. has been almost the only branch of the publishment which has withstood the test of m profligate and corrupt years following the dos of the War. To-day the army remains notable free from scandals, and those that have arise within its ranks have been for the most parte by the indiscretions of officers not graduated West Point. There must be good staff i these graduates which enables them to resist a the various temptations offered them, and me of the same sort, if not ruined by the chi service, would materially improve its to thousand of them in the Government of Washington would cause no injury to the morale of the service there. It is perh practicable that West Point graduates sho generally employed in the civil service, but it is not irrational to believe that some of the West Point methods, if not the West Point men, might be adopted in all department men, might be adopted in all department of the Government. The Military Academy is an institution of which we can well be proud an institution of which we can well be prome it reflects the highest credit upon our Govern ment, both at home and abroad, and the expend-itures on its behalf are small in comparison with the benefits derived from its active operation. We can almost agree with the enthusiast remark of a distinguished Englishman, who, after witnessing the full parade of the students a few weeks ago, declared: "There ought to be 3,000 young men here, instead of 300."

The erudite Herr Von Schletschammen. gularly interesting information in addition that we already possess concerning that fee footed young lady. It will be remembered the they always were too polite to go before a lady, and besides had a fancy for staying behind to get a glimpse of ATALANTA's striped stoc they always fooled away their chances till they had got into the home-stretch, when she would let out a link and shut them out. The day sport invariably closed with a funeral, which the defeated lover attended in the capacity of corpse. MILANION, however, got three go apples from VENUS, and, whenever ATALAST brushed him, dropped one, the result being the had settled down to work again he had a de ead of several lengths. The result was th won by a neck and got the stakes, which consisted of the lady. The acute Von Schlerschammer asserts that Atalanta was pulled, and that she was distinctly heard to observe at one nteresting phase of the race, "Drop that other apple, MILANION; I'm a gaining. If you don't apple, MILANION; I'm a gaining. If you dost,
I shall have to put an extension on my primic
cemetery and make a Susan B. Atalanta
myself." This beautiful story renders
more attractive the character of the classic

The New York Nation, which supported To DEN and snapped and snorted at HATES duris the Presidential campaign, does not sympathic much with the Old Usufruct's battle-cry "Fraud," and is not impressed with i strength of that issue as the best platform

The reception given to the Democrat last week at the Manhattan Club was the appearance of Mr. Tilden, who mad the appearance of Mr. Triden, who made a specific which, for the first time since the terminates of the Presidential struggle, he amounced his position. It does not differ widely from that take by the other members of the party, whose avowed object and plan it is to keep one idea before the people for the next four years,—that the party has been cheated out of the election. The passional devotion of Mr. Theorem and his followers to reform—reform in the currency, reform in the ciral service, reform in the army, reform in the nay—which inspired the St. Louis platform, has all disappeared, and in its stead we have the single of fraud. The Democrats may be right in feeling sure of carrying the country in 1880 on this cry, but if they do so they will do it without the aid of the independent vote that supported them in he campaign. The independent vote cast on the Democratic side Mr. The Dan received almost entirely as a reformer, and because it was believed that his Administration would be a reform Administration. If he wishes to retain this support he must go on being a reformer, and must make speeches very unlike that at the Manhattan Clab.

Nast explains the Eastern question. Sitting on the grass, around a large field-map of the Turkish Empire, is fat John Bull, the Car, the Emperor of Austria, and the King of Greece. BISMARCK is on the outside of the "Ring." Each one has a long pair of scissors, and is ripping into the map pretty vigorously-except BISMARCK, who cranes his neck over the shoulders of the other partitionists, and extends his big shears, but seems to be puzzled what part of the map to clip off. JOHN BULL, who is playing the part of "neutralish," is shearing off Egypt and an assortment of islands; the Emperor of Austria is making ready to suip o Bosnia, Herzegovina, and several other prof-inces; Greece is cutting off Macedonia, and the Czar is cutting dangerously near to Constantinople, whereat JOHN BULL exhibits considerable choler, notwithstanding he slashing away at a big piece of the Otto Empire. The Sultan sits in the background with an expression of horror depictured on countenance; he seems to realize that his turkey is not only being cooked but is being carved. The cartoon explains the present

question,—but not usually more than fifteen of twenty times a day. Recently, while arguing a favor of the double standard, he used this first

We are of the opinion that if the question of We are of the opinion that if the question standards, whether we should have monometallis or bimetallism, was to be considered as an origin proposition, the standard of the two metals about have the preference. The oscillations of eith metal, unsupported by the other, are greater that would appear in the combination. In making the fine measurements under varying temperature more than one metal is employed. A delicated beautiful illustration of the double standard found in the two-metal combination of the balance wheel of a watch. When the balance whe is of one metal, it contracts in cold watch and the speed of the watch is reduced. But hwatchmakers take two metals that expand mequally, and, soldering them to each other, by calculating their varietions and adjusting the compositions accordingly, procure a perfect balance so we would take gold and silver, find the mearatio between them, combine them as money and with the two make up the correct mean of values. This is not only clear and elegant theory, it has been illustrated in the course of smore yor thousands of years, and its beneats at now enjoyed by the people of France.

The English have been dying to see the great American General in full General's uniform. To gratify the "bloody-minded red-coata" ha arrayed himself in true-blue and glittering gold and attended the Royal Italian Opera in London, where he had an enthusiastic reception. Mile. ALBANI sang the "Star-Spangled Bamer" in her best style. The cx-President afterward attended the Queen's ball, at Buckingham Palace, in the same gorgeous uniform, and the British Lion was happy.

Like the dutiful son who said he had to draw a line of social exclusion somewhere, so he drew it against his father, Judge Hillow draws a line in his exclusion of Jews from the Grand Union Hotel at Saratoga, between the

brew" and the "Trade J class, he says, that he dishis hostelrie. The disti aid of a microscope it ma most money, and can a presume this is the reason lords are so anxious to tak

A change, happily, has o and substance of the war, The Russians in their relen forced the Turks back upon range, where thousands of tomans are wandering ab where they are and their locating their jaws or barking some of the consonants. forced and the rapid mo pesocp forded, the victori ouch upon a smiling plain tary operations, where n news will be hailed with ran persons concerned in the proof newspapers, no matter

It may affect the intere have in religious revivals, speinging socials, to know that these entertainments through the have been organized an ot cut-throats and thieves, attract people from their hor unprotected against the de villains. It took the Cincin cover this fact, and it mus revivals, and singing soc matches have been held. We have received a sweet

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BEN HILL ON BLAINE: "1 an ambition that never sle blushes, and a conscience that Now, let us have Jim's o The cause of Culture, or

making giant strides in B theatrical hand-bill ann the well-known play of "Oliv local favorite as Bill Psyches. PERSONA

The New York Tribune he A bust of Charles Francis Roscoe Conkling was mad Madison University at the late C A blunder of the tele Nicholas Fish to Buenos Ayres in It is said of Mr. Bradlaug

with the late prosecution agrithat he really broke into jail. The Faculty of Dartmouth to be incensed at the action of the viting Theodore Tilton to lecture sentimentalists to notice that two guires lately executed in Pennsyl

Ex-Gov. Noyes, of Ohio, twentieth anniversary me Tuesday, and the commence

over on Thursday. The orator of Class-Day a

classmates. The honor's est that can be gained in college. The Comte de Paris, wealthy, sent to the Pope as a very indifferent picture painted Everybody else sent money, when Alphonse Daudet, the risis

Alphonse Dandet, the risin elist, is said to be "as pretty as biguous phrase, pernaps, which complimentary. He is somethin in dress, though neither in mann An Englishman who writes for the Boston Advertiser frankl change of front on Gen. Grant's to England, and his consequent i Summer's English policy, are stro present popularity in England.

A letter-writter in the new ly, Mayfair, complains bitter, the Earl of March and John Br toria's body-servant, going a-fi day, the Earl walking and the a carriage with attendant flunkey. The London Examiner

Butler would have made an e Captain or as excellent a Pshaw, paign among the Carlists he ca flask, playfully christened by his tion," and holding about two que In the current number of Century Lady Poliock has an am form of a dialogue, which she Against the Play." She and her intimate friends of Macready, edited the biography of the actor

The Philadelphia Times a posed upon. It informs its n heirs of Dr. Le Moyne are to pro-before they can get their legace that the condition attached to th tance would prove rather tre An English lady of high

pretis, the Prime Minister, lately why it was that the King of Italy more money than the Queen of cause," replied the Minister, wire elegance, "our King Is immora coots more than virtue." Charles Frederick Brigg anthor and journalist, died suc dence in Brooklyn, Wednesday, with Parks Godwin and George

the old Putnam Magazi important positions on many ne time of his death he was connect James Grant Wilson says, dent, of John Lothrop Motley: that I had the honor of receiv

riend he mentioned that he what he considered the greatest his 'History of the Thirty Year is to be feared, will ever rem Dr. Tourjee's preparation

Dr. Tourjee's preparations President Hayes in the Boston Peace-Jubilee times. The challenge of the vocal region, and a solo corps of 10 Gilmore's "bouquet of artists spicuous feature. Most of singers will take part, a big organd the programme will range factorist to the Star-Spangled Bar Russell Soggs, the actor greatly upon his singular resem Napoleon, and this circumstance put up an awful job upon him Barnam was making preparatio nival of all Nations." They is lieve that Barnam was secoring Napoleon to head the secoring Napoleon the secoring Napoleon to head the secoring Napoleon the secoring Napoleon to head the secoring Napo

live that Barnum was scouring Napoleon to head the parad division, and that here was his eluded that a light and lucrativing the summer vacation was and posted up to New York.

ng of men taught to or

Government is not mo peers of all the graduates, well content to retire into pri-uceived at public exponse as acceived at public exponse as ation as can be obtained atry. If they have imp es, they should be now well their own livelihood as civil any mercantile pursuit. On there should be no narrow the people against the Acad men educated at Govern-not employed in the army,— paid by the Government for to the Government wh tory teacher if whether the graduates not ny may not be profitably used. This is an era of Civil-Servthe This is an era of Civil-Serv-which appointments are to is a reward for political the reference solely to ef-army has benefited largely its officers at West Point. It he only branch of the public a withstood the test of the rupt years following the close lay the army remains notably a and those that have arisen we been for the most part caused as of officers not graduated at here must be good, stuff to which enables them to resist all attons officered them, and me which enables them to resist all ations offered them, and men t, if not ruined by the civil a in the Government offices at all deause no injury to the crvice there. It is perhaps imvest Point graduates should be ed in the civil service, but it to believe that some of the hods, if not the West Point adopted in all departments at. The Military Academy is

derived from its active opera-ost agree with the enthusiastic stinguished Englishman, who, the-full parade of the students declared: "There ought to en here, instead of 300." err VON SCHLETSCHAMMER, In ATALANTA, conveys some to polite to go before a lady, a fancy for staying behind to ATALANTA'S striped stockings, a daway their chances till they home-stretch, when she would and shut them out. The day's losed with a functional which the losed with a funeral, which the attended in the capacity of os, however, got three golden aus, and, whenever ATALANTA pped one, the result being that and broke up, and before she ngths. The result was that he y. The sente Von Schletsch that Atalanta was pulled, and inctly heard to observe at one of the race, "Drop that other i; I'm a gaining. If you don't take a Susan B. Atalanta of beautiful story renders even the character of the classical

nt. The Military Academy is which we can well be proud. ghest credit upon our Govern-

he and abroad, and the expendibility are small in comparison

Nation, which supported Tracampaign, does not sympathic Old Usufruct's battle-cry is not impressed with the issue as the best platform for in 1880. It says:

Manhattan Club was marked by Mr. Thidden, who made a speech age time since the termination latruggle, he announced his posterior widely from that taken the party, whose avowed it is to keep one idea before the t four years.—that the party has if the election. The passionate Thidden and his followers to rethe currency, reform in the civil the army, reform in the nay—st. Louis platform, has all distincted we have the single cryemocrats may be right in feeling the country in 1880 on this cryew will do it without the aid of role that supported them in the findependent vote cast on the first party of the country in 1880 on this cryew will do it without the aid of role that supported them in the findependent vote cast on the first party of the country in 1890 on this cryew of the country in 1890 or this cryew will do it without the aid of role that supported them in the findependent vote cast this support here, and because it was believed atton would be a reform Adminishers to retain this support he g a reformer, and must make that at the Manhattan Club.

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inion that if the question of we should have monometallism to be considered as an original aniard of the two metals should.

The oscillations of either by the other, are greater than combination. In making the under varying temperatures, it sembloyed. A delicate and on of the ballich. When the balance-wheel it contracts in cold weather a watch is reduced. But the two metals that expand uning them to each other, by nations and adjusting the compy, procure a perfect balance, bid and silver. find the mean combine them as money metomate up the correct measure not only clear and elegant in illustrated in the course of a of years, and its benefits are people of France.

been dying to see the great in full General's uniform-loody-minded red-coats," he true-blue and glittering gold Royal Italian Opera in Lond an enhusiastic reception. the "Star-Spangled Banner" The ex-President afterward en's ball, at Buckingham gorgeous uniform, and the

r. Judge Huron draws of Jews from the Grand

" and the "Trade Jew." It is the latter das, he says, that he doesn't want as guests at his hostelrie. The distinction is rather too fine for the naked eye of most people. But with the of a microscope it may be discovered that "Trade Jew," as a rule, has a good deal the oney, and can afford to spend more backs at hotels and watering-places. We me this is the reason that all other landords are so anxious to take them in since HIL son turned them out.

A change, happily, has come over the spirit and substance of the war news from Europe. The Russians in their relentless advance have forced the Turks back upon the Tohgrvækwicz forced the larks once apon the longryækwicz range, where thousands of the unfortunate Ot-tomans are wandering about unable to ask where they are and their way home without disting their jaws or barking their shins over ome of the consonants. These passes once forced and the rapid mountain torrent Glospescop forded, the victorious Russians will debuch upon a smiling plain, suitable for military operations, where none of the names of the places are of more than two syllables. The news will be hailed with rapturous delight by all persons concerned in the preparation or perusal of newspapers, no matter what their previous flections may have been.

It may affect the interest that good people have in religious revivals, spelling-matches, and singing socials, to know that a great many of these entertainments through the West, of late, have been organized and steered by a band of cut-throats and thieves, who use them to attract people from their homes, which are left unprotected against the depredations of the villains. It took the Cincinnati Gazette to discover this fact, and it must be true, because evivals, and singing socials, and spellingmatches have been held.

We have received a sweet little poemlet, be ginning as follows:

Gaily the cuspadore
Touched his guitar,
for which, however, we are unable to find room,

so crowded are our columns at present with un-important political intelligence. The author is respectfully invited to remember that she forgot to remember that the word was "trouba-A beautiful St. Louisienne -was recently describing her haste upon a certain occasion, and said: "I assure you I did not allow the grass to

grow under my feet." Her auditors gazed

ghtfully at her feet, and thought inwardly

that if the grass couldn't grow under the same it wasn't because it hadn't room to, and it must be a pretty poor season for grass. BEN HILL on BLAINE: "I think I know the old fellow. He has a tongue that never tires, an ambition that never sleeps, a face that never blushes, and a conscience that never hesitates."
Now, let us have Jim's opinion of Ben.

The cause of Culture, or rather Culchah, is making giant strides in Boston. A recent theatrical hand-bill announces the revival of the well-known play of "Oliver Twist," with a local favorite as Bill Psyches.

#### PERSONAL.

The New York Tribune has high praise for Alger's "Life of Forrest."

A bust of Charles Francis Adams has been made by his son, John Adams.

Roscoe Conkling was made an LL. D. by Madison University at the late Commencement. A blunder of the telegraph assigned Sicholas Fish to Buenos Ayres instead of Berne.

It is said of Mr. Bradlaugh, in connection with the late prosecution against him in England, that he really broke into jail.

The Faculty of Dartmouth College are said to be incensed at the action of the students in inviting Theodore Tilton to lecture there.

There should be no failure on the part of entalists to notice that two of the Mollie Mamires lately executed in Pennsylvania had roses in heir hands.

the class of 1857 at Dartmouth, and will attend its Tuesday, and the commencement exercises at Han-

sity this year will be a colored youth named Irman Edward Brown. He was chosen by the vote of his classmates. The honor is esteemed the highest one that can be gained in college.

The Comte de Paris, who is enormously wealthy, sent to the Pope as a jubilee present a very indifferent picture painted by his daughter. Everybedy else sent-money, which it was known would be much more acceptable.

Alphonse Daudet, the rising French nov-ellst, is said to be "as pretty as a girl,"—an am-biguous phrase, pernaps, which custom has made complimentary. He is something of a Bohemian in dress, though neither in manner or morals.

An Englishman who writes London letters for the Boston Advertiser frankly avows that the change of front on Gen. Grant's part with regard to England, and his consequent relinquishment of Sumner's English policy, are strong reasons for his present popularity in England.

A letter-writter in the new English weekly, Maufair, complains bitterly because he saw the Earl of March and John Brown, Queen Victoria's body-servant, going a-fishing on the same day, the Earl walking and the servant riding in a carriage with attendant flunkey.

The London Examiner says that George Butler would have made an excellent mediaval Captain or as excellent a Pshaw. During his campaign among the Carlists he carried an enormous flask, playfully christened by him "The Devastation," and holding about two quarts of brandy.

In the current number of the Nineteenth Century Lady Poliock has an amusing paper, in the form of a dialogue, which she calls "For and Against the Play." She and her husband were the intimate friends of Macready, and the husband edited the biography of the actor lately published. The Philadelphia Times also has been im-

posed upon. It informs its readers that "The heirs of Dr. Le Moyne are to promise to be burned before they can get their legacies." It is thought that the condition attached to this valuable inheritance would prove rather troublerome in practice. An English lady of high rank asked Depretis, the Prime Minister, lately, most innocently, why it was that the King of Italy needed so much

more money than the Queen of England. "Be-cause," replied the Minister, with more truth than elegance, "our King is immoral, and immorality costs more than virtue." Charles Frederick Briggs, a well-known author and journalist, died suddenly at his residence in Brooklyn, Wednesday. He was associated with Parke Godwin and George William Curtis in the old Putnam Magazine, and afterwards held important positions on many newspapers. At the time of his death he was connected with the Brooklyn Union.

James Grant Wilson says, in the Independames Grant Wilson says, in the Independent, of John Lothrop Motley: "In the last letter that I had the honor of receiving from my lost friend he mentioned that he was occupied with what he considered the greatest work of his life,—his 'History of the Thirty Years' War, '—which, it is to be found will be a seen that the constant of the constant of

is to be feared, will ever remain but a masterly fragment." Dr. Tourjee's preparations for a concert to President Hayes in the Boston Tabernacle recall Peace-Jubilee times. The chorus will number 1,100, from most of the vocal societies in the region, and a solo corps of 100, in imitation of Gilmore's "bouquet of artists," will be a conspicaous feature. Most of the city's leading singers will take part, a big organ will be set up, and the programme will range from the Hallelujah chorus to the Star-Spangled Bauner.

Russell Scores the action spidors bismeals

Russell Soggs, the actor, prides himself treatly upon hus singular resemblance to the great Napoleon, and this circumstance enabled the boys to put up an awful job upon him at the time that Barnum was making preparations for the "Carmival of all Nations." They induced him to believe that Barnum was scouring the universe for a Napoleon to head the parade of the French division, and that here was his chance. Soggs concluded that a light and lucrative engagement during the summer vacation was just about his fit, and posted up to New York. He saw Barnum's agent, displayed his ifacial qualifications, and was

employed. "At what calary?" he asked. "Five dollars a week," promptly replied the manager.

Mr. Soggs at once resigned and went South, a wiser and a madder man. When next he passed through New York the "Caraival of all Nations" was in full blast at the Hippodrome, and the French division was being ied by a snub-nosed Irishman with a bulging brow of white cambric stuffed with sawdust.

Mr. Ashburton Welling and the manager of the same of the sawdust.

Mr. Ashburton Webster has written a note to the Boston Post, correcting its statement con-cerning Daniel Webster's silver service, which was lately sold to the Somerset Club of Boston. He says: "The 'Rush silver' was left to me by my says: 'The 'Rush silver' was left to me by my grandfather, and was during my minority sold by my guardian, the late George Eston, at the request of Mr. Harvey and some other gentlemen, Mr. Har-vey being one of the largest purchasers. No men-tion of Mr. Harvey's name occurs in my grand-father's will.

Everybody knows that the Ex-Congressman Gen. Stephen A. Hurlbut and William Henry Burlbert, of the New York World, are brothers, but no one knows why the latter spells his name with "er" instead of "u." This is why: When in London many years ago he left an order for some cards at an engraver's, and, as he had then as now a bad chirographic habit of putting a loop at the top of many letters, the engraver construed "Hurl-but" into "Hurlbert." It happened to be a very neat plate, and rather than spoil it he adopted that way of spelling his name.

The Washington correspondent of the Cininnati Commerciat writes that Christian Reid, the novelist, otherwise Miss Fisher, of North Carolina, has exceedingly peculiar eyes. At the races, when I saw her in the stables, and watched her as with her uncle she passed among the horses, caressing and patting them, her eyes looked of a lustrons black. At dinner she was talking with a weil-meaning but silly man, and her eyes were of a dead gray. Later on she found a congenial spirit, and her eyes were of the most tender blue. She is gentle, extremely graceful, and very shy.

While in Paris the Prince of Wales dined with the Princess de Sagan, who occupies the most splendid hotel in Paris, the mansion in the Rue St. polendid hotel in Paris, the mansion in the Rue St.
Dominique, built by one of the famous financiers,
Hope, for his own occupation. It cost him about
\$1,400,000, the bill for plumbing and gas-fitting
amounting to \$340,000.

There is a ball-room decorated by Diaz, a supper-room to seat 200 people, and a marvelops dining-room. The gardens are ample and have several fountains lit by electric lights. The stables are the wonder of the establishment, and are so spacious that they were used as a theatre for the representation of a piece by

Mr. Julius Kohn, of H. A. Kohn & Brothers, of Chicago, said to the reporter of the New York World: "I have just returned from Saratoga, where I found several Jewish friends, all of whom have engaged rooms at the Congress or the Clarendon. As far as I have heard, Judge Hilton and his clerks at the Grand Union have been inand his clerks at the Grand Union have been in-forming all Jewish applicants for rooms that there are none. This was done in the case of my brother, Mr. David Kohn, of Chicago. For some years past the firm has been doing business very largely with A. T. Stewart & Co., both in New York and Chicaro. Henceforth we shall have no dealings with them who will pursue the same course. This is especially true of the woolen trade, which, as you

Mrs. Schliemann's late paper on Ancient Greece, read before the Royal Archeological Institute in London, was much admired. She suggested that the difficulties of learning Greek could be easily overcome by English children if they first thoroughly learned the modern Greek language and then the ancient tongue, -thus "acquiring in less than one year a thorough knowledge of ancient Greek." She advised the English to get from Greece teachers for all their schools. She quoted three lines from Homer, and Mr. Gladtone afterward gallantly said that, though he could not admit that the modern Greek pronuncia tion fairly represented the Homeric, her re of the three lines had been enough to win his frage but for the sobering consideration that the delivery.

John T. Raymond's passion is for flipping up coins, appeared a color town a centro an eagle. When he perceives a victim he rubs his chin thoughtfully, scans the victim's countenance and general appearance with assiduity and suspicion, with a sidewise glance, sidles up to him, and whispers, chinking some coins (without which he never travels) together in his pocket, "I will flip you just once." When he loses, —as he generally does,
—he leans his cheek pensively on his hand and
says bitterly, "Why, O why was I cursed with this fatal passion for gambling?" Once upon a time when he and C. W. Couldock were traveling together, and the coins in their flippings had fought against Raymond (whose agent had hired out to him at low wages, knowing that he could make it up by flipping with his employer), the agent had got considerably ahead, and Raymond was determined to get square. They had left the sleeper and gone forward into the smoking-car, where Couldock and some friends were car, where Couldock and some friends were playing a modest game of draw-poker at a tencent limit. Just as they reached Couldock's seat Raymond turned and said, "I will flip you just once for a hundred." They did, and Raymond won. Couldock rose from his seat, opened the carwindow, and distributed the poker-deck over that section of the State of Minnesota through which the train was passing with the simple remark, "Flipping for a handred dollars a pop, while letimate tragedy is playing draw-poker at ten cent

#### THE MISSOURI BANK.

Rotten to the Core---The Directors all

Rotten to the Cores.—The Directors all Sharers.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

St. Louis, Mo., June 24.—W. P. Johnson, from the office of Comptroller Knox, in Washington, has been appointed temporary Receiver of the National Bank of the State of Missouri, and will take charge of the institution to-morrow morning. The Bank Examiner forwarded his statement to the Comptroller to-night, and the result of his investigation shows that the bank affairs are not in vestigation shows that the bank affairs are not in near so favorable a condition as previous announcements have indicated. There is not enough cash on hand to pay even 10 per cent of the deposits, and it will be six months before 50 per cent is paid, and the assets are of such a nature that it will doubtless be three years before full settlements are made. The stockholders will lose not only the amount of their stock, but the probabilities are that they will be called on to pay further sums under the clause of the National Banking act making them responsible for double the amount of their stock. It appears, also, that the five Directors are indebted to the bank in a sum aggregating \$800.

OOO. This money they borrowed from the bank individually, and in direct violation of a prohibitory law on the subject.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25—1 a. m.—For Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, the Upper-Lake Region, and the Upper-Mississippi Valley, stationary or higher pressure and temperature, southerly winds, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

CHICAGO, June 24.

Time. | Bar. | The lin. | Wind. | Kn. Weather. 6:53a. m. 29.60 68 74 S. Wa fresh. Fair. 11:18a. m. 29.62 72 80 W. fresh L. f. rair. 2:00p. m. 29.62 78 73 W. fresh L. f. rair. 3:35p. m. 29.62 78 73 W. fresh Pair. 9:00p. m. 23.73 76 78 W. fresh Clear. 10:18p. m. 23.74 73 81 W. fresh Clear. Maximum thermometer, 85: minimum, 63.

deneral observations.

Guicago, June 24 – Midnight.

Stations. Bar. Thr. Wind. Rain Weather.

TAXATION OF CHURCH-PROPERTY.

TAXATION OF CHURCH-PROPERTY.

\*\*Special Correspondence of The Tribuna.\*\*

DES MOINES, Ia., June 23.—One of the most important questions before the last Legislature was that taxing church-property the same as that of individuals. It was fully discussed pro and con for several days; but the debate resulted in no change in the law, yet by a very small majority. A case was tried in Scott County, in which the county officers and the Circuit Court of that county held that the residence of the Episcopal Bishop, and that occupied by a Professor in Griswold College, which were the property of the Episcopate or Church corporation, were subject to taxation under the law providing for taxing church-property held for lease or pecuniary profit. The case was brought to the Supreme Court, where it was held that the actual necessities of the Church and College were not the question, but were these buildings proper and appropriate to effectuate the object of the institution? It decided that they were, and, therefore, were not taxable.

#### WASHINGTON.

The Painful Agitation in the Custom-Houses and Post-Offices.

Portentous Disgust of the Pennsylvanian Mechanical Politicians.

Transports of Nausea Endured by the Southern Grabbers of Gripsacks.

Probability that Silver Will Be Made Legal-Tender for \$20.

THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER. A PERFECT AGREEMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. NOTON, D. C., June 24.—The President's rder to officeholders received full consideration in Cabinet, and, as interpreted by the members of the Cabinet, it was intended to absolutely pro hibit Federal officeholders and their employes from holding any connection with what is known as "the machine" of politics. As originally drawn, the order presented the alternative of resigning from the political position or removal by the President from the Federal office. The formal statement of this alternative was stricken out a superfluons, since the open violation of a persona der of the President would, of course, be for, and would certainly lead to, removal. The order, as interpreted by the Cabinet officers, is intended to prohibit

ANY CONNECTION WHATEVER with the various ward, township, county, State, or national organizations for conducting political campaigns. Those who now hold any of these positions will be removed if they continue to hold them after time enough has elapsed for the general circulation of the President's order. The order is held to be explicit as to the part officeholders will be allowed to take in political affairs, this part being clearly limited to VOTING, SPEAKING, OR WRITING POR THE

VOTING, SPEAKING, OR WRITING FOR THE PRESS.

Southern Republicans are particularly troubled, as they say that party organization cannot be maintained, in many parts of the South, without the protection which the active connection of Federal offices with the work of the campaign affords. A number of the President's closest political friends here are stoutly opposed to this order. They deem it possible to correct the abuses at which it is aimed without depriving the party of the valuable services of many strong, honest, and most efficient workers, who now hold prominent positions under the Government.

A HOWL PROM PENNSYLVANIA. places as rewards for zeal and skill in managing caucases, conventions, and elections in their precincts and wards. Many of them are Presidents of local Republican clubs, and there is scarcely a man who has not heretofore been expected to aid his party by contributions of money and by active personal effort in every political canvas, whether city, State, or national. He believed it was to the exertions and pecuniary contributions of this large body of Federal officeholders that the Republican party owed its control of the city. He

was to the exertions and pecuniary contributions of this large body of Federal officeholders that the Republican party owed its control of the city. He reports that there is GREAT ALARM AND DISGUST among the party-leaders in Philadelphia at the action of the President. He thinks the Democrats will declare themselves in favor of a policy exactly the opposite from that promulgated by the Administration, and will declare that if they succeed the men who get the offices shall be those who are the most efficient party-workers, with the motto of "The distribution of the spoils to the most deserving" inscribed upon their banners. He fears that the Democracy will win an easy victory.

#### WHISKY. RAUM TO BANGS.

Special Dispatch to the Tribuna.
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24.—Commissione kaum's letter to Judge Bangs, in the matter of the application of Roelle, Junker & Co. and B. M. Ford & Co. for a new trial, came under the definition which Charles Reed gave to the letter in the Hesing ity." The Commissioner in one breath notifies Judge Bangs that he declines to direct that he (Bangs) consent to the reopening of the judg-ments, yet at the same time he informs Bangs that if the attorneys for the parties shall move in court that the judgments be reopened, the District At-torney is to stand by and give his consent to the consideration of the motion by the Court without assenting to the making of an order.

IN OTHER WORDS, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue informs the District-Attorney that he is to graciously permit the Court to exercise its discretion in the matter, a right which very possibly the Judges might any letter from the honorable Commissione

any letter from the honorable Commissioner. The instruction to Bangs, in this case, is modelled after that given to himin the Hesing case, and is practically a direction from the Government to CONSENT WHILE NE'ER CONSENTING.

The question of opening the judgment is to be left absolutely to the Court, and the District-Atterney is to stand dumb pending proceedings. He is not to consent, not to assent, and not to object.

REED AND JUSSEN

left here confident that the order they had obtained for a new trial in the cases of Jonker and Ford would result in a verdict for their clients, for the reason that the much-vaunted immunity contract would, they think, for the first time be proved. Reed does not think that the indictment of Hickey will hold water. Upon his arrival in Chicago to-morrow morning he will immediately undertake the defense.

THE ADMINISTRATION. TALK WITH AN OLD REPUBLICAN—TWO PATHS—
A COMPROMISE THUS FAR BETWEEN TWO OF
THEM—EVENTS TO BE LOOKED FOR—THE REFORM ELEMENT.

Correspondence New York Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19.—Old Politician.

who has been in Washington for a few days, "just to see how the machine is running"—"Now, as to the appointments, there were three courses open to Hayes when he came in. One was to keep on in the old way and parcel out the offices among the Senators and Congressmen. Another was to cut loose altogether from the party man-agers and rigidly carry out the high-flown theories agers and rigidly carry out the high-flown theories of civii-service reform—no removals except for cause; no appointments except for conspicuous merit, and all that sort of thing. Then there was a middle course—dangerous, but not impracticable. It was to keep in tow the two antagonistic elements in the Republican party; to put enough of civil service principles in practice to make the reformers think the Administration a great improvement on its predecessor, and at the same time to yield enough patronage to the big political chiefs to keep them from hostile demon-

great improvement on its predecessor, and at the same time to yield enough patronage to the hig political chiefs to keep them from hostile demonstrations."

Correspondent—"Well, which plan do you think the Administration has adopted? Not the first one, as we all know. It is, then, a question between the other two?"

Old Politician—"I think itstill an open question. There haven't been appointments enough made yet fully to develop the President's policy. Those that he has made, take them all together, show a disposition to pursue a compromise course. We shall know pretty soon, when the foreign missions and other important places are filled up. You see it would require a prodigious amount of courage for the Administration to snap its finzers at all the men who made it, defy them to attack it, and fall back on a wholly unorganized public sentiment. So much courage is searcely to be expected from an Administration of lawyers.—for they are all lawyers.—the President himself, Evarts, Shermap, McCrary, Devens. Thompson, Key, and Schurz. The middle course looks attractive. It requires skill to navigate it successfully; but who so likely to condide in skill as lawvers. It's a dilemua, the best von can make of it. Suppose the President were to go the whole length of the civil-service theory. He pays no more attention to the recommendations of the Republican party chiefs than to those of any other reputable citizens. Could he keep a party at his back long? Without a party organization to sustain him, could he carry out any policy in relation to the South, the currency, or other important mational questions in face of the opposition of the solid Democracy? On the other hand, the civil-service reformers are anreasonably exacting. They won't be put off with half a loaf. They insist that the President shall toe the mark they have chalked out. Already they are getting suspicious that their notions are not going to control. If they desert the President in the woods of Manne: Conking gave us a glimpse of the dagger he carries bef

NOTES AND NEWS.

SILVER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Wasmington, D. C., June 24.—The lates silver talk in semi-official circles is to the effect that the remonetization of the silver dollar will be agreed upon with a \$20 maximum legal-tender quality, and that recommendations will be made that gold pieces be coined of the denominations of \$2.50 or \$3, \$5, \$10, and \$50.

Formula is now known at the Post-Office Department to show that the receipts for the fiscal year just closing will be about \$250,000 less than last

Army officers begin to think that the events which have occurred since the adjournment of Congress have put the military force out of danger of an immediate reduction. The Indian outbreak in Idaho, the demand of the Governor of Utah for more troops to enforce the laws in that Territory, and the evident secessity of an increased force on the Rio Grande frontier, make it likely that a movement to cut down the army will be neither politic nor popular, and that the Democrats who were in such hot haste to put such a project through last session will come back in October with different views.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION.

THE ARRY APPROPRIATION.

To the Western Associated Press.

Washington, D. G., June 24.—The opinion is expressed in military circles that the regular Army Appropriation bill will not be passed soon after the extra session of Congress convenes. It seems to be the impression that a joint resolution will be passed appropriating the necessary money to pay the rank and file of the army, but, on account of the determined effort to reduce the army, the regular Appropriation bill may be put off until the last of the extra session or the first of the regular session. Should this be the case, work in the arreanals, which will be suspended on the 1st of July, cannot be resumed early in November, as anticipated, and 600 workmen thrown out of employment will be kept idle until the passage of the regular Appropriation bill.

#### THE RAILROADS.

EARNINGS DURING MAY. The Few York Bulletin of recent date says: Of the twenty-three Western and Southwestern railroads from which we have returns for the last mouth, only nine exhibit increased earnings com-pared with the previous month. These are the Canada Southern, Grand Trank (Canada), Missouri, Kansas & Texas, Cairo & St. Louis, Cleve-land, Mt. Vernon & Delavan, Denver & Rio Grande International & Great Northern Grande, International & Grand St. Louis & South-souri, Kansas & Texas, and St. Louis & South-eastern (Tennessee Division). The roads showing the heaviest decline are the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Panl, Chicago & Alton, St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern, and Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw. The passenger movement during May, as well a the freight traffic, was hight on all the leading lines and, if we could have access to the returns great trunk lines during the same period, a portionate diminution would doubtless be to their business also. The mileage durin same period increased 290 miles on the following the same period increased 290 miles on the following the same period increased 290 miles on the following the same period increased 290 miles on the following the same period increased 290 miles on the following the same period increased 290 miles and the following the same period increase and international & Great North Capacity (1998) and the same period in the same period, and the same period in the same period, and the same period in t

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Total twetny-three roads. 84, 326, 834 Decrease. \$437,000. \*Fourth week estimated. REMINDS PROM JAN Sur. C. R. & Nor. Canada Southern.
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239, 465 125, 521 59, 782 

Total twenty-three roads. \$21, 434, 259 \$23, 393, 10 Decrease, \$1,058, 348. \*Fourth week May estimated. tlows lines omitted.

IMPORTANT DECISION. Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
DESMOINES, IA., June 23.—In the Power County Circuit Court, W. E. Small recovered \$15,-000 against the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Compasy, for the value of a mill de-stroyed by fire from another building, which was set on fire by sparks from a locomotive belonging to the Company. The judgment was rendered under Sec. 1,289 of the Code, which provide to the Company. The judgment was rendered under Sec. 1,289 of the Code, which provide that railroad corporations "shall be liable for all damages by fire setout or caused by operating any such railway."

The Company appealed to the Supreme Court, where they set up the claim that the clause of the section under which the judgment was found is void and unconstitutional, being in violation of the Constitution, Secs. 1 and 29, Art. III., which provides that the style of every law shall be, "Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa," and that every act shall embrace but one subject, which shall be expressed in its litle. The Commany claim that authority and laws providing for the revision and codification of the laws applied to the laws then in force, and not to new legislation, or to add new laws to those now in force. That the clause of the section friends in the clause of the section from the company claim that expressed in the title of Chap. X of the Code. That it was not reported by the Code Commissioners: but inserted at some period of legislation by some dextsus management, and its passage secured, without the knowledge of members as to its intent or effect.

If the law is sustained it will place railroad corporations in a position where they can avoid liability only by ceasing to operate their roads; for the law makes the liability absolute, and not dependent on negligence or unavoidable accident. In fact it makes railroad companies liable for permitting in direction of the law started by sparks from a loconotive might bankrupt a railroad company. It is as if Mrs. O'Leary were called upon to pay for the burned city of Chicago, because her obstroperess cow kicked over a bail of milk and knocked a burning lamp into combustibles.

The point made by the Company is of great importance in this State, because if sustained it will annul a large number of provisions of the Code which were inserted in precisely the same way.

MILES AND EARNINGS 1876. The following contains some valuable general figures, which have been taken from the advance sheets of Poor's Manual of Railroads for 1877-'78, which will be issued next week:

sheets of Poor's Manual of Railroads for 1877-'78, which will be issued nert week:

The number of miles of railroad opened in 1876 was 2, 856, against 1,919 in 1875, and 1,911 in 1874. The increase of milesge last year did not arise from the construction of any new lines of great importance, but was due chiefly to the extension of Southern Pacife lines and the construction of. narrow-gauge lines, mostly in Ohio, Texas, and Colorado. While mileage was increased by 2, 856 miles, gross earnings fell off \$5, 807, 546, and net earnings increased \$946, 314. The increase in the latter was the result of greater economy in operating which roads were enabled to bring about by decline in labor and materials; to say nothing of the larger use of steel rails an important element in lessening operating expenses. For the past ten years railroad mileage has increased more than four times as rapidly as the population. The earnings from transportation of freight, mails, etc., for the year 1876 weie upon 197, 082, 000 tons of reight. As compared with the previous year the tonnage transported shows an increase of 6, 072, 000, while freight earnings show a decrease of \$2, 822, 858. This decrease is wholly due to great reduction in rates of transportation. The earnings from freight transportation are less by more than \$132,000,000,000 than they would have been had the rates of 1871 been maintained. Since that time \$2,000,000,000 than they would have been had the rates of 1871 been maintained. Since that time \$2,000,000,000 than they would have been had the rates of transportation, railroads have yielded for 1876 a net return of over 3 per cent on the capital invested. The decrease of dividends compared with 1875 is \$6, 254, 480.

DENVER & BIO GRANDE.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DENVER, Col., June 20.—The Kansas editorial excursionists were the first passengers over the Southern Extension of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway. This portion of the road is remarkable enough to be of interest to everybody. It extends

from La Véca to the summit of the Sangre de Cristo Pass, a distance of fourteen and ohe-half miles,—the western termination still being about tan miles from Fort Garland. Between La Veta and the summit the road rises 2, 440 feet, obtaining a total elevation of 9, 340 feet, higher, with one exception, than any other road. The average grade is a trific over 170 feet to the mile. The heaviest grade is 217 feet. The shortest carve has a radius of 193 feet. The rock cut through is red sandstone. The road is a standard narrow-gauge, laid with steel rails, thirty pounds to the yard. The work of construction was done in five months, under the direction of J. A. McMurtrie, engineer. The road will reach Port Garland by the middle of July, and will be pushed on into the San Juan country as speedily as possible.

#### THE CROPS.

ILLINOIS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
NEW COLUMBIA, Massac Co., June 23.—We are now all at work harvesting our wheat, - the best crop for years, -clear of scab, rust, smut, and chinch-bug, and will yield from fifteen to thirty bushels per acre of nice, plump, full grain. We have had very warm weather. Oats are heading out, and are good. Clover and grass were never better. Our farmers are in high spirits. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. LEXINGTON, June 23.—We have but little winter

wheat in this part of McLean County; what we have looks well. Rye looks well and will yield abun dantly. Corn and oats are in excellent condition Grapes and small fruits, with berries of all kind Grapes and small fruits, with berries of all kinds.
will yield an ample harvest. Apples, peaches, pears and cherries are almost a failure this season.
Weather could not be better for all growing crops.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Dwight, June 23.—A few farmers are at work to-day cultivating. Weather very cool. Corn good color, and seems to be growing. Small grains fine. Rye, which the Chicago Times man was so anxious to have us sow this spring, is fast maturing and promises a bounteous crop.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Newton, Jasper Co., June 23.—Last ten days excellent for corn. Wheat splendid, but the great growth of straw makes it liable to fall down.

Every man, boy, and barse is now at work in the corn-fields.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

COTN-fields.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SHELBYVILLE, Shelby Co., June 23.—Corn didnot come well. Cultivating the first planting. Land very foul, and it will take desperate work to destroy the weeds.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GARDNER, June 23.—Tremendous rain here on Thursday, and cultivating has been out of the question since.

NEBRASKA. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
FAIRFIELD, Clay Co., June 23.—Have traveled

extensively through the State, and find no 'hopper west of ninety-seven degrees longitude, or say fifty miles west of Missouri River. East of that there are a few patches, but doing no material harm. Small grain very promising. Corn late, but doing well. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CARLETON, Thayer Co., June 23.—The rains seem to have destroyed nearly all the grasshoppers. Crops are looking very well. Rye will do to harvest soon. Wheat and barley look splendid. Corn ate and backward; good stand and large acre-ATLANTA. Saline Co., June 23.—Grasshoppers as yet doing very little damage. Small grain looking exceeding well. Late-planted corn first-rate, and

growing fast.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
NELIGH. Antelope Co., June 23.—Wheat, oats, and barley very promising. Corn late and small; two-thirds of a stand. Wet weather has destroyed

two-thirds of a stand. Wet weather has destroyed grasshoppers.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Jamestown, Dodge Co., June 23.—We will have a good yield of crops if the 'hoppers do not stay too long. A great many are setting wings. Will be able to fly in ten or fitteen days.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ALEXANDRIA, Thayer Co., June 23.—From the drenchings and burnings we have a few grasshoppers left, but not enough to do any material damage. Farmers are quite hopeful. We never had a better prospect for crops of all kinds.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ALDER, Hall Co., June 23.—Corn not growing as well as usual, on account of wet and cold. Prospect for a crop of small grains good. 'Hoppers doing no harm.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ing no barm.

Special Dispatch to The Tribume.

Album, Boone Co., June 23.—Farmers are feeling in the best of spirits, and are working and doing with their crops as though there never was a 'hopper in our State. We have none here now.

RANSAS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CHALR MOUND, Wabansee Co., June 23.—A few grasshoppers came down, but have done very little damsage. Probably on their way North from Texas. There is considerable fall wheat in the Kansas Valley that bids fair now to make a good crop. Prospects were never better than now for full crops of small grains. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SALINA, Saline Co., June 23.—Small grains of all

kinds promise an abundant harvest. Will soon commence to cut winter wheat. Corn is backward. weather. The past week has been fine, and the cultivating of corn is going on rapidly.

cultivating of corn is going on rapidly.

Succial Dispatch to The Tribune.

Erie. Neosho Co., June 23.—All corn planted about the 1st of June or a few days previous was completely drowned out. All the farms lying along the river are completely ruined for this season. Weather has been warm and pleasant.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Geand Haven, Osage Co., June 23.—Weather fine. Corn is growing very fast. An unusual amount of millet is being sown.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Superial Dispatch to The Tribune.

Superial Dispatch to The Tribune.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ward.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Goodnicat, Linn Co., June 23.—Corn is now a fine stand. Most men are cultivating. Outlook

IOWA. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ORANGE CITY, Sloux Co., June 23.—Grasshop pers are very uneasy. They are thick, especially in barley and wheat-fields. Farmers are anxiously awaiting their departure. Small grain never ooked better, and promises an old-fashioned crop

ast few days.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. GREENVILLE, Clay Co., June 23.—The 'hoppers are now doing considerable damage, yet we still hope to raise enough grain to do us. In some fields

hope to raise enough grain to do us. In some fields the crops are all gone, while in others they are not touched. Three weeks more will tell the story. Corn is very backward, some fields having been cut off twice.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Colo. Stony Co., June 23.—Crops are looking well, except corn. Weather has been wet and cold. Wheat and oats never better.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Forest City. Winnebago Co., June 23.—Grasshoppers quite numerous. Farmers are at work catching them with coal-tar. Two car-loads have gone out for this county. Wheat and oats look very promising.

MINNESOTA. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Prion Lake, Scott Co., June 23.—The wheat, ats, and barley crop are greatly superior in con-

onts, and obtriey crop are greatly superior in condition as compared with last year. Corn is very
backward and sickly,—we fear an entire failure.
Unless a flight of 'hoppers from without invades
us we shall escape with but little loss. Farmers
are using the newly-invented 'hopperdozers with
great energy and success.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Retween Fattle Redwood Co. June 23.— REDWOOD FALLS, Redwood Co., June 23.—
Our wheat, oats, and barley are heading out.
Very heavy on the ground, and where it has been let alone by the grasshoppers will be the best crop ever harvested. Grasshoppers are seen flying every day in the air, but none have lit yet.

MISSOURI.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMFIELD, Stoddard Co., June 23.—Our wheat is now half harvested, and all will yield on an average eighteen bushels per acre. The grain is first-rate; the weather so far ditto; the acresge very large. In fact, we have the largest and best crop of wheat we have ever raised.

ошо. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

HAMILTON, Butler Co., June 23.—Have had frequent rains. Wheat, barley, and oats are promising well. Some heavy wheat a little down. Corn looking well now.

EDUCATIONAL.

EDUCATIONAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ANN Arson, Mich., June 24.—Exercises of commencement week at Michigan University began to-day in the baccalsureate address of President Angell to the Senior Class. The address was delivered at 3 o'clock in University Hall in the usually pleasing and effective manner of Dr. Angell. He spoke for one hour on the relation between knowledge and wisdom, setting forth very clearly that the former is utterly helpless and worthless without the latter. Experience is a worthless without the latter. Experience is a stern teacher, yet one whose guidance must be obtained. But he would not disparage knowledge, obtained. But he would not disparage knowledge, for it is the reserve force, like the second breath to one in the race, to carry one beyond competitors, and enable him to win. He emphasized the necessity of acquiring that wisdom from on High which is so easily obtained that none may be without it, and which is the surest guide to true success. The character of Moses, the grandest in all history in the speaker's estimation, was held up as a fitting example, and that of Paul presented as another illustration of what men may do to benefit and blees the human race. The Senior Class has lost two of its members since it entered the Uni-versity, who were possessed of noble Christian at-tributes, and to these Dr. Angell paid tribute in

tributes, and to these Dr. Angell paid tribute in fitting terms.

Yesterday candidates for admission to the University were received. An unusual number came,—eighty in all. Last year at the same date the number of applications was forty. This indicates a larger Freehman Class next year than ever before. Of these eighty fifteen are ladies; thirty-eight will take the classical course, twenty-four the Latin and scientific course, and ten the scientific.

Applications and examinations continue te-morrow. Tuesday is class-day of the Seniors, and Wednesday commencement exercises.

#### CASUALTIES.

ANOTHER HURRICANE. ST LOUIS, June 24.—The most destructive wind storm that ever visited St. Joseph, Mo., passed over that city about 10 o'clock last night. The over that city about 10 o'clock last night. The storm was about eight blocks wide, and passed directly through the centre of the city. The Pacific Hotel. Tootlee' Opera-House, and a large number of business houses were unroofed and numerous buildings, including dwellings, bedly damaged. Many walls, fences, trees, etc., were blown down, and some streets were blocked by roofs, awnings, trees, etc. Several persons were more or less injured, but none are known to be fatally hurt.

Boston, June 24.—By the upsetting of a white-hall boat in the harbor this afternoon, J. C. Jones, Jeremiah Shannon, and John Boyle were drowned. Jeremiah Shannon, and John Boyle were drowned.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 24.—A printer named Andrew Kelly was drowned while swimming in the White River at an early hour this morning.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuna.

Decarum, Ill., June 23.—Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Charles D. Lowry, a farmer living seven miles northwest of this city, went to the river to fish, in company with several others. By some means he got into the water beyond his depth, and, being unable to swim, was drowned. Strenuous efforts were made to save him, but without success. He was in comfortable circumstances, and leaves a

DROWNED.

#### FIRES.

AT SPRINGFIELD, MASS. SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 24.—A fire at Wilbraham to-night destroyed the Congregational Church, the hotel of E. M. Allis & Son, the livery stable of stable of W. L. Collins, and a dwelling of Mrs. W. H. Lyman, O. B. Ball, and J. French. Total loss, \$33,000: insurance, \$20,000.

AT HULL, ONT. OTTAWA, Ont., June 24.—Eddy's lumber piles at Hull burned to-night. Loss, \$50,000, incendiary.

#### TICHBORNE.

Convict in the California Penitentiary Tries to Help the Claimant. SAN FRANCISCO, June 24.—A short time ago the Call published an item relative to the schooner Osprey, said to have picked up the Tichborne Osprey, said to have picked up the Tichborneclaimant off the Brazilian coast. The article was
read by an old man, now a prisoner in the State
Penitentiary, who makes a statement, published in
the Call this morning, to the effect that he was
second mate and carpenter of the three-masted
schooner Osprey, which sailed from New York
in February, 1854, for San Francisco.
That, some time in April or May following,
they picked up five men in a boat off the coast of
Brazil,—three Englishmen, one Norwegian, and
one mulatto. One of the Englishmen was called
'Tick;" thought it was a nickname; considered
him an overgrown boy, about 20 years old: spoke "Tick;" thought it was a nickname; considered him an overgrown boy, about 20 years old; spoke English with German or French accent, and said his father was a lord, or something of that sort, and he had been in South America traveling for pleasure. The Osprey, after coming here, went to Australia, and he supposed "Tick" went on her, but is not certain. The Captain's name was Owen. Perry is now over 70 years of age, and his remembrance of the circumstances came to him by degrees, in the course of a conversation. He knew little of the Tilchborne case, having been in the more unsettled portions of the Pacific Coast for the past fifteen or twenty years. He says he mot Capt. Owen afterwards at Idaho City, in 1863 or 1864. Parties who have known Perry say ne was always considered a reliable man, and got into the Penitentary more through misfortune and whisky than dishonesty.

#### BEECHER

He Sets His Sail in Time to Catch an Impor-

tant Public Breeze.

New York, June 24.—The Rev. Henry Ward NEW YORK, June 24.—The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher announced from his pulpit to-day that his discourse in the evening would be in relation to the Jews. The announcement attracted a large congregation, and there were many unable to gain admittance. He took for his text the thirty-fourth verse of the fourteenth of Acts: "But, when they knew he was a Jew, all with one voice about the space of two hours cried out Great is Diana of the Ephesians." Mr. Beecher said that he became intimately acquainted with Mr. Selisman at Twin intimately acquainted with Mr. Seligman at Twin
Mountain House, and knew him well. He knew
him to be an estimable gentleman in every way and sense of the word. The Jews formed a large portion of the community, and he must say they were not only excellent and thrifty citizens but exceptionally law-abiding people. He considered that a great insult had been put upon them, but it had so shocked intelligent, and refined people, those wose opinions were worthy of respect, that it led the Israelites of the country to believe they were held in great respect by their Christian fellow-citizens. He further remarked that they had never stolen \$10,000,000 from the city and endeavoerd to make terms in jail. Of all people they were the last that should have been insulted. He did not think it a good sign to see a man who had inherited his money cast insult upon a man who made his estates by honest and and honorable industry. In the end, he thought, good would come of the insult, and he would advise them not to hold a public meeting or put on armor to fight mosquitoes. sense of the word. The Jews formed a large po

ST. JOHN. OTTAWA, Ont., June 24.—The following telegram was received to-day by the Governor-General from Carnarvon: "I am commanded by the Queen to express the great sorrow with which she heard of the terrible calamity which has befallen the City of St. John, and her Majesty's sympathy with the SAN FRANCISCO, June 24.—The Caledonian Club of this city to-night subscribed \$500 for the benefit of the St. John sufferers, and ordered the amount

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. New York, June 24.—Arrived, the steamer Germanic, from Liverpool. FATRER POINT, June 24.—The steamship Polynesian, from Liverpool, has arrived.

London, June 24. — The steamships Hammonia,
Labrador, and Britannic, from New York, have arribed out.
FATHER POINT, June 24.—Arrived, the steame Corinthian, from Liverpool.

THE REV. BARTLETT. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. Indianapolis, June 24.—The Rev. Alvin Bartlett, of the Second Presbyterian Church, will be married on Wednesday to Miss Wolcott, of New York Mills, near Utica, a young lady who just graduated this summer. Bride and groom will spend three months in Europe.

PRONOUNCED INCURABLE-BUT CURED. Lame horses, from whatever cause pronounced incurable, will be treated without charge by applying of writing to William M. Gills & Co., Proprietors Giles Liniment Iodide Ammonia, 451 Sixth avenue, New York. Send postal-card for pamphlet containing full information.

To preserve your teeth and keep your gams in a healthy condition, you should use BERNARD'S GOLDEN DENTILAYE. It is for sale by all draggists. Keep's Patent Partly Made Dress Shirts.

The Very Best, 6 for \$6; can be finished by any one competent to sew a straight seam. Half the usual cost saved. 178 East Madison-st. DISSOLUTION NOTICE. DISSOLUTION. The copartnership heretofore existing between Frank E. Brookman and Richard Josapha Las this day been dissolved by metual conceut. Mr. R. Josapha retiring: The business where carried the control of the

#### MEDICAL. CATARRH.

A Case of Six Years' Standing, accompanied by distressing symptoms, cured by the use of two bottles of

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

Messrs. Weres & Pottes:
Gendlemen: Please allow me to testify to the great
merits of Sampan's Radical Gress for Gatasse.
For six years I have suffered greatly, particularly while
troubled with a cold. The accumulation of mucus in
my head and throat kept me constantly hawking and
spitting, rendering my presence in company extremely
embarrassing to myself and friends. Six months ago I
was induced to try Sampan's Ashonal Cure. After
using two bottles' I find myself nearly, if not quite, permanently cured. I have since recommended over one
hundred bottles with the greatest success.

Respectfully yours.

## CATARRH.

Helped her the most of any Medicine she ever used.

Sirs. Inclosed please find three dollars, for which send me three bottles of Sanyone's Radical Curr you Caranus. The last helped me the most of any medicine I ever used. Yours in respect.

July 5, 1873. Hardwick, Man.

## CATARRH.

geniteren: I have been troubled with Catarrh for several years, but by the use of your remedy it has been greatly relieved. This summer I have been entirely free from it. I make use of it in my family for coids is the head, and find it an effectual remedy. I can condently recommend it to all who are similarly afficted Very truly yours.

Oct. 26, 1874.

## **PERSEVERE**

It contains the great healing elements of plants in their essensential form as obtained

by distillation. Dy distillation.

Catarrh, in its extent and destructive force, stands next to Consumption, and is closely silled to it; for in certain constitutions the transition from one to the other is only a question of time. It is therefore a singular thing that those afflicted time. It is therefore a singular thing that those afflicted vide the thought of make it the object of their lives to rid themselves of it. A single bottle of any remedy cannot, in the chronic stage, effects cure, nor even bring the system under its Influence of the nose are caten away, the throughout and cartilage of the nose are caten away, the throughout and cartilage of the nose are caten away, the throughout a caten away the content of the constant and distressing cough. The return to health must necessarily be slow, under the most favorable circumstances, when so seriously afflicted; but as the evidence of its great value daily comes to hand, we become more and more satilised that there does not exist a case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by a judicious and persistent use of Sanyrons's Randola. Curm is not constitutionally under its influence of Sanyrons's Randola. Curm is not appeared to the same of Sanyrons's Randola Curm is not be successed to the constitutionally under its influence that the category is a successful to the constitutional constitutional category.

## COLLINS VOLTAIC PLASTERS

afford the most grateful relief in all Affections of the Chest and Lungs.

CHRONIC PLEURISY CURED. Means Weeks & Poster:

Gentlemen: Having for many months past suffered with a very lame side, called by my physician Chronic Pleurisy, caused by a former injury and strain, and for which I used many prescriptions and liniments, as well as the so-called rheumatic cures, without the least benefit, my by prician recommende one for cour Collars. Here the pain and soveness almost immediately, and I have been able to attend to my bousehold affairs ever since with perfect ease and comfort, whereas before the application of your invaluable plaster I was scarcely able to do anything. I consider them inestimable, and shall with pleasure recommend them to the afflicted.

Your respectfully,

hall with pleasure recommend them to the afflicted.
Yours respectfully,
Mrs. FRANCES HARRIMAN.
ORLAND. Me.. April 21, 1876.

### Price, 25 cents. Sold by all dreggisms. Mailed on receipt of price, 25 cents for one, \$1.25 for siz, or \$2.2 for twelve, carefully wrapped, and warranted, bweeks & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass. FINANCIAL. UNITED STATES

4 Per Cent Loan. UNDER AUTHORITY of a contract with the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, THE UNDERSIGNED hereby give notice that from this date, and until July 16, at 5p. m., they will receive subscriptions for the 4 PER CENT FUNDED LOAN OF THE UNITED STATES, in denominations as stated below, AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN GOLD COIN.

THE BONDS are redomable and 30 years from July 1, 1877, and carry interest from the date, payable cuarterly, and are exempt from the payment of taxes or duties to the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local au-THE INTEREST on the REGISTERED STOCK will be paid by check, issued by the TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, to the order of the holder, and mailed to his address. The check is payable on presentation, properly indorsed, at the offices of the Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer.

ers of the United States. THE SUBSCRIPTIONS will be for COUPON BONDS of \$50 and \$400, and REGISTERED STOCK in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500. \$1,000, \$5,000, and \$10,000.

THE BONDS, both COUPON and REGIS-TERED, will be ready for delivery July 2, 1877. FORMS OF APPLICATION will be furnished by the Treasurer at Washington, the Assistant Treasurers at Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and San Francisco, and by the National Banks and bankers generally. The applications must specify the amount and denominations required, and, for registered stock, the full name and Post-Office address of the person to whom the bonds shall be made payable.

TWO PER CENT of the purchase money must accommany the auberription. The remainder may be paid at the piessure of the purchaser, either at time of subscription or at any time prior to Oct. 18, 1877, with interest added at 4 per cent to date of payment. THE PAYMENTS may be made in gold coin to the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or Assistant Treasurers at Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, New Orleans, and St. Louis, and to the Assistant Treasurer at San Francisco, with exchange on New York, or to either of the undersigned. TO PROMOTE THE CONVENIENCE OF SUBSCRIBERS, THE UNDERSIGNED will also receive, in lieu of coin, United States notes or drafts on New York, at their coin value on the day of receipt in the City of New York.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., New York. DREXEL MORGAN & CO., New York. J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., New York. MORTON, BLISS & CO., New York. FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF THE CIT OP NEW YORK, N. Y. DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

## ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

Such is the intrinsic merit of the Royal Barine Fowder, that to-day throughout the country it stands also as the standard Fowder. Through excellence of quality aone has it gained so high a reputation and position in the kitchens of the heat. Housekeesers in the country. Thousands of the very best families in the city and count testify to its superiority over all others, and that it will go farther and make better biscuit, rolls, cakes, pudding numins, etc., than any other kind. It is warranted absolutely pure. The ingredients that enter into its composition are all healthy and mutritions. Its great strength, superior quality, and perfect uniformity will manife themselves to every intelligent Housekeeper who will give it a trail. It contains the exact strength of a pure themselves to every intelligent Housekeeper who will give it a trial. It contains the exact strength of a purpowder.

A special advantage of the Royal Powder is that it will keep any length of time in any climate, and is not liable like most other powders, to contract dampness and spoil by exposure to the atmosphere

The Royal Barrine Powders is for sale by the best Grocers every where. The Produce Markets Moderately Active and Irregular --- Provisions Firmer.

stuffs, Strong Early, and Close -Hogs in Very Large Supply.

FINANCIAL.

Taking the country through, business now seems to be not quite so good as it was at this time last year, when it was by no means satisfactory. The clearings of the ten principal cities for the fortnight ending June 16 show a trifling gain over the corresponding figures of 1876, but this is shown to be due to an increase of stock speculation in New York. The operations of the Chicago banks for the last three weeks through the Clearing-House foot up 534, 747, 861, while for the corresponding period of 1876 they were \$65, 631, 332, a decrease of 16 per cent. The activity of speculation that has been at work in New York has not had its counterpart in Chicago. Basiness on the Board of Trade the last month has been quiet, and the general commercial business of the city dull. New York exchange sold between banks at 500 75c per \$1,000 premium.

The clearings of the week were reported as follows by Manager D. R. Hale, of the Chicago Clearing-House.

Clearings. Balances. \$ 2,921,850 \$ 233,192 280,239 280,239 2711,035 430,388 2731,933 228,182 2,705,409 \$ 218,239 . \$16,746,940 \$1,948,486 ... 20, 143, 714 1, 556, 243 NEW YORK PAPERS ON THE POPULAR LOAN.

NEW YORK PAPERS ON THE POPULAR LOAN.

New York Times.

The mistake into which those fall who talk of 4 per cent as the basis of a popular loan lies in the assumption that that rate of interest will satisfy private investors in this country. Granting that the tendency is everywhere towards lower rates of interest than formerly prevailed, there is nevertheless no ground for believing that we have reached a point at which 4 or 5 per cent may be regarded as a normal rate of interest even in the Atlantic cities. Persona may put into a 4 per cent bond money now idle, and which they are afraid to risk in corporate securities, but with the first sign of business activity this contingency will disappear. It will be easy then to obtain profitable employment for money, and the average rate of interest in the older States will be nearer 7 than 4 per cent. In the newer States it will be several points higher.

Apart from financial institutions, then, it ap-

any private citizen. Opinion of a syndicate paper on secretary The Philadelphia Ledger, always favorable to the Drexels and the Syndicate, says: "Of all financial

ling that we have ever witnessed, that of Mr. of the new 4 per cent loan in particular, exceeds. The grievance of the Ledger is the countenance given by the Secretary to the silver party. It con-tinues: "The idea, which there is too much reatinnes: "The idea, which there is too much reason to believe received encouragement from him, that the new bonds may be liquidated in silver coin instead of gold, was the most suicidal action that could ever have found lodgment in a sane mind." Again, "The man seemed to have lost his head to permit either the newspaper correspondents, or the silver politicians to give life to such an intimation for a single day." The Ledger severely remarks that it is constrained to believe that "all this discreditable mess" comes from a desire "on the part of some few persons perhaps having countenance in the Treasury Department to aid the dominant party in Ohlo to carry the next election in that State." Secretary Sherman has evidently failed in his uncertain course to make himself popular with either gold or silver men. He is too much of both to be enough of either.

THE "COIN" BONDS.

A "Banker" writes the following lotter to the New York Daily Builletin:

The newspapers and the people are constantly talking about the United States Gold bonds. They should call about the United States Gold bonds. They should call about the United States of Daily bonds are made payable in gold. Provious to 1820, whomes are made payable in gold. Provious to 1820, whomes are made payable in gold. Provious to 1820, whomes are made payable in gold. Provious to 1820, who was an unsertied question as to whether they could not an unsertied question as to whether they could not greenbacks. Congress passed an act of interpretation, stating that all the previous fasanes of bonds were payable in coin. The act of July 14, 1870, creating the Sa 49a, and 4a, spressly stated that these bonds in "sore redecembel in coin of the same of the present standard values." The face of the Sand 4a, par cent bonds extended the thought of the United States, on and they 14, 1870. "The Custom-House laws make du-

changes of bonds, or attempts to hoard gold, may produce unexpected monetary difficulties. THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE OF NEW

THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE OF NEW YORK.

The New York National Bank of Commerce has given notice that the last dividend on its full capital of \$10,000,000 will be paid on July 16, when a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent will be paid. On the same date the bank will pay its stockholders \$50 on each share of their stock, thereby reducing its capital to \$5,000,000.

THE NEW JERSET MUTUAL.

The crusts have granted the application of Re-

The courts have granted the application of Re-ceiver Parker, of the New Jersey Mutnal. for per-mission to sue the stockholders of that Company for \$200,000 which they are alleged to have stolen. The Receiver will also sue to recover from the

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.
Gold was 104%@105% in greenbacks.
Greenbacks were 95%@94%c on the dollar

Norway, Sweden, and Denmark .....

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK. June 23.—Gold opened weak, and declined from 105% to 105%, advanced to 105%. reached to 105%, at which it closed. Borrowing rates 2, 2%, 3, and 1 per cent.
Government bonds opened a fraction lower and

Ballroads Bull.

Stocks opened firm, and prices advanced 1/2 to 1/2 per cent, but a weaker feeling soon set in and prices declined 1/2 to 1 per cenf. Bock Island, Northwestern preferred, Lake Shore, and Western Union were the leading features. The market was quiet throughout the afternoon, and the changes in the entire list were slight. Coal stocks were somewhat lower. The final sales were at a fractional recovery.

The Chicago, Bock Island & Pacific Rallroad Company having some time since called in 31, 500, -000 of 7 per cent Sinking Fund bonds for July, are now paying off without rebate those bonds, together with all coupons due on that date.

Transactions aggregated 62, 000 shares, of which 5, 700 were Lake Shore, 5, 800 St. Paul preferred, 17, 000 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 5, 900 Western Usion.

Money casy at 114 per cent, prime mercastille.

Delaware & Hudson, 3,800 moirs were western Union.

Money easy at 1½ per cent; prime mercastile paper, 3@4 per cent.
Sterling quiet at 4871,@48914.
Clearings, \$21,605,000; Treasury disbursements, \$187,000; customs receipts, \$161,000.
COMPAGE 1144 New 1458.

SAN PRANCISC

Hale & Norcross.

6 | Union Consolidated.

8 | Hallow Jacket.

134 | Eureka Consolidated.

19 | POREIGN.

LONDON, June 23.—Consols for money and account, 93 15-18.

American securities, 65s, 104%; 67s, 106%; 10-40s, 109%; new 5s, 107%; New York Central, 88; Eric, 6%; preferred, 15; Illinois Central, 51.

Paris, June 23.—Rentes, 1057 53c.

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning, and for the corresponding

STEELS OF STREET	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876
Flour, bris	7,143	8, 245	4,929	12.5
Wheat, bu	7, 535	72,966	24, 471	
Corn. bu	87, 968	163,900		230,5
Oats, bu	67,699	67, 850	61,078	
Eye, bu	770	6, 260	01,010	34,5
Barley, bu	7, 670	8,220		
Grass seed, Bs.	6,925	2,750	6,071	47.6
Flax seed, bs.	1,400	80,700		66.4
B. corn, be	108,000	28,000	**** *****	20,0
C. meats, ha	312,040	441,400	1, 465, 328	20,0
Beef, bris		441, 400	70	1, 200,
Pork, bris	3	1,149	768	
Lard, bs		137,610	412,800	524.9
Tallow, Ds	42,938	16, 300		143.0
Butter, Ds	164, 547	187,613	1,200	
D. hogs, No	No. of Land Land	191.019	152,930	293, 8
Live hogs, No.	16,856	16, 521	3,026	*****
Cattle, No	2,620	3, 033		
Sheep, No	1,313		2,276	3,5
Hides, Bs	173, 678	26,580	467	226. 8
Highwin's, bris	110,010	105	251,805	
Wool, hs	803,098	330, 984		
Potatoes, bn	1.797		163, 490	372, 4
Coal, tons	5,690	4,741	******	
Hay, tons	50	7,326	827	
Lumber, ft	8, 151	3,631	1,000	
Shingles, No	2,581		240	
Salt, bris	790	2,760	5,059	
	7901	420	9,009	

contour are redeemable at the pleasure of the Thiodistance, in coin of the standard of the United States of the Control of the standard of the United States and the New York the Indirect and united States and the New York the Indirect and united States and the New York the Indirect and united States and the New York the New York the Indirect and united States and the New York the New York the New York Dear (NO, 000, 000 you have the York the Notice States by popular subscription was, horocomments cost the cost of the railroad, 200, 000, 000 year, and "the indirect and united States the Notice States by popular subscription was, horocomments cost the cost of the railroad, 200, 000, 000 year, and "the indirect and united States the Notice States by popular subscription was, horocomments cost the cost of the railroad, 200, 000, 000 year, and "the indirect and united States by popular subscription was, horocomments cost the Notice States by popular subscription was, horocomments were only 300, 000. Nr. Boat will be a subscription was, horocomments were only 300, 000. Nr. Boat will be a subscription was a popular subscription was, horocomments of the north of the United States by popular subscription was, horocomments and the cost of the railroad, 200, 000, 000 on a strentifing, etc., and have filled the America, each, that of Secretary Chase and Jay Charles and the Notice of the Secretary Chase and Jay Charles and the Notice of the Secretary Chase and Jay Charles and the America and the America was and the America was and the America was a fall to the large was a strenged in the currents of Right way.

Taken are a fall many the same of the secretary of the Teasury with the came of the bonds of the Charles and the America wa

receipts are expected here soon. Broqm-corn was quiet but drm, and the better grades are quoted about \$10.00 per ton higher. Seeds were quiet and steady. The hide market was firmer under light receipts, with a good demand from local tanners, who are the principal buyers, as the Eastern markets are dull and dealers are receiving few orders from the seaboard cities. Hay was in light request for shipment. The seed market remains quiet. Potatoes, hay, and poultry were unchanged. Green fruits were in fair request and steady.

changed. Green runs seek that the steady.

Lake freights were less active, and a shade firmer, shippers bidding 1½c for corn to Buffalo, while carriers generally insisted on 2c, and the lack of agreement made things quiet. Room was taken for 8,000 bu wheat, 125,000 bu corn, and 55,000 Rates on provisions by lake and canal were quot-

ed at 15c per 100 lbs to New York.

Rail freights were dull, but nominally steady at Rail freights were dull, but nominally steady at former rates. To New York 30c per 100 lbs on grain, and 45c on boxed meats. To Boston, Portland, and Providence, 35c on grain and 50c on provisions. To interior New England points, 35c on grain. Provisions to Baltimore, 42c, and to Philadelphia, 43c. To Montreal, 25c on grain and 35c on provisions. "Fourth-class" rated 10c above grain.

"REGULAR" PROVISIONS. "REGULAR" PROVISIONS.

The Pork-Packers' Association held a meeting Saturday afternoon and indorsed the following resolutions, which are to be presented to the Board of Trade with the request that they be incorporated in the rules of that organization:

WHEMEAS, In view of the increased volume and constantly growing importance of the summer-packing business, and believing it to be for the interest of the entire provision trade to have all hog product made regular; therefore.

Resolved, That on and after Sept. 1, 1877, all hog product when fully cured and in merchantable condition be considered a regular tender and delivery on contract.

PACKING.

We do not regard it likely that a less number of hogs will be packed during the remaining portion of the season than during the corresponding time last year, nor likely that a large increase will be shown. In the event of no material increase during this period compared with last year, there is not likely to be any surplus of product, excepting it may be barried pork, which may continue to exert an undue influence on the market for resease. product, excepting it may be barreled pork, which may continue to exert an undue influence on the market for meata, owing to the excessive amounts held in the West.

The production of meats during the past week was about 7,500,000 ha, slightly greater than the recent foreign shipments for a similar period, but considerably below the current reduction in stocks, including the domestic consumption. The aggregate stocks in a stock of the stock of about 150,000 head.

The receipts of hogs at New York and Boston since March I show a total of 445,000 head, against 425,000 last year, or an increase of 20,000, while the shipments from the West show a decrease of about 50,000 head. The number of hogs packed since March I to dates mentioned, according to estimates based on supply, and packing returns furnished, are as follows, at the undermentioned places:

SHIPPING VALUES.

We copy the following, by permission, from the circular of J. H. Drake & Co.: circular of J. H. Drake & Co. :

Cash wheat at \$1.45, Intermediate charges, 12½c, would cost alongside ahlp, \$1.57%. Insurance, 15 per cent. Sail freights \$5, with 2 per cent. commission on currency value would cost 5% off coast. Beerbohm's quotations: Spring wheat for prompt shipment, 54s, or about set to the disfavor of shipments.

Cash corn at 47c, intermediate charges, 1fc, would cost 5% alongside ship. With 2 per cent commission on currency value, 4d steam freight, would cost 24s of ex-quay in Liverpool. Yake as quoted, 24s, or 1½c per but the disfavor of shipments.

GRAIN IN SIGHT.

The New York Produce Exchange Weekly gives the following as the visible supply of grain, composing the stocks in granary at the principal points | 1877. | 1877. | 1876. | June 17.

4, 044, 801 4, 413, 922 10, 519, 180 10, 775, 026 10, 876, 741 7, 557, 017 2, 404, 833 2, 212, 544, 3, 445, 416 535, 073 634, 625 316, 542 288, 400 18, 306, 362 18, 284, 262 22, 127, 089 SRIPMENTS OF PROVISIONS. The following table exhibits the shipments of ions from Chicago for the week ending Jus

Also, 864 other pkgs lard, and 12 do hams.

The following table exhibits the aggregate shipnents since Oct. 27, 1876:

Also, 89, 437 other pkgs lard, and 3,010 do hams. PROVISIONS.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were moderately active, and irregniar. There was little change in the tone of outside advices; but products were weakened early by large receipts of hogs and lower prices. The market recovered latar when it was known that hogs had improved under a good demand. The trading for future was also more disposition to buy for export.

MESS PORE—Was active and firmer, advancing 20c per bri, and closing loc above the latest figures of Friday. There was a good demand, which seemed to be chiefly from the short interest, and much of it on outside account. Sales were reported of 390 bris cash at \$12.65@13.00; 6.000 bris seller fluj at \$12.60@13.00; 53.500 bris seller August at \$12.65@13.20. Total, 42.640 bris. The market closed steady at \$12.57@12.20 cash or seller June: \$12.90@12.2014 seller July: \$13.0214@13.00 for the spectrumber was nominol at \$13.0214@13.00 for the spectrumber was nominol at \$13.0214@13.000 for the spectrumber was nominol at \$13.000 for the spectrumber was nominole

13.15 August; seller September was nominal at \$13.12.12.13.15 at the close; and seller the year at \$12.62461 12.75 at the close; and seller the year at \$12.62461 12.15 at the close; and seller the year at \$12.62461 12.55 and extra prime do at \$0.0020.25 at \$12.0021 25, and extra prime do at \$0.0020.25 at \$12.0021 25, and extra prime do at \$0.0020.25 at \$12.0021 25, and extra prime do at \$0.0020.25 at \$12.0021 25, and extra prime do at \$0.0020.25 at \$12.0021 25, and \$12.0021 25,

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was rather more active, though the demand was chiefly on local account, and there was little change in prices, though the greater strength in flour caused a slightly simer feeling on the part of flour holders. Sales were reported of 425 brls winters, and 730 brls spring extras, on private terms, and 590 brls rye flour, partly at \$4.50. Total, 1,765 brls. The market closed with the following as the asking range of prices: Choice winters, \$9.00@9.50; medium do, \$3.00@8.50; common do, \$7.00@7.25; choice Minnesota spring, \$8.50@8.50; holder winters, \$9.50@1.00; medium do, \$8.50@8.50; choice patents, \$9.50@10.00; medium do, \$8.50@8.50; choice family flour (spring), \$7.50@8.00; medium do, \$7.00@7.50; spring extras, \$6.50@7.60; choice spring superfines, \$5.00@8.50; medium do, \$4.50@8.00 Refour, \$4.50@8.50.

Baan—Was less active, and generally quoted firm. though not selling so high as Friday. Sales were 40 tons at \$11.50@11,75 on track, and \$11.50 per ton free on boardcars. tons at \$11.50@11.75 on track, and \$11.50 per ton free on boardcars.

Conn-Mmal—Sale was reported of 10 tons coarse at \$16.00 per ton on track.

SHORTS—Sale was made of 10 tons at \$13.00 per ton free on board car.

WHEAT—Was active and stronger, till towards the close, but very irregular. The market advanced 26 25 ic. but weskened, and closed \$6 lower for July than Friday afternoon, while August closed to higher. The leating feature of the day was this closing up of the August premium to 1856. Liverpoof reported more inquiry, with cargoes firmer, and New York was the digitor, but the postings on the bulletin-board

July, closing at \$1.45 s. Cash sales were reported of 4.850 bu No. 2 spring at \$1.284 (1.265); 400 bu No. 3 do at \$1.24; 1.400 bu by sample at 0268\$1.50 on track; and 400 bu do at \$1.85 free on board car. Total, 27.000 bu.

MERTHROTA WHEAT—Was quiet and relatively \$2m. Sales were 2.000 bu by sample at \$1.37\data{1.50} on track; and 1.000 bu do at \$1.50\data{1.60} rore on board cars. Graded lots were entirely nominal.

CORN—Was active and stronger, advancing \$40\data{50} to a do to the control of the sample at \$1.37\data{1.50} to a do to the control of the sample at \$1.50\data{1.60} to free on board cars. Graded lots were entirely nominal.

CORN—Was active and stronger, advancing \$40\data{50} to and closing about \$40\$ ligher than Pridey. Interpool was quoted quite by the properties of the day were rather light, with a large outgo during the past week, and there was news of very cold weather, a frost being reported from Teledo. This naturally excited the fears of many of the shorts, and they bought freely, though the interest was scarcely sustained till the close. There was again a good inquiry for salipment, though the freight room engaged was not large, owing to a difference of views in researd to rates. The continued low temperature was the subject of much remark, but a good many foared to commit themselves very far on the strength of cool weather at this early date. Select July opened at 40\data{60} to commit themselves very far on the strength of cool weather at this early date. Select 131 to cold the strength of cool weather at this early date. Select 131 to cold the cold of 88,800 bu high mixed at 47e475c; 4.000 bu new do at 444(6444)c; 4,000 bu new mixed at 43dd34d; 1.500 bu hove at 446(6474)c; 3,000 bu new do at 444(6444)c; 4,000 bu new mixed at 43dd34d; 1.500 bu hove at 100 to 100 to

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was from at \$2.0602.19.
BROOM-CORN—Nearly all the better grades are quoted higher by dealers, who now control the market. Trade is only fair: Green hurl, 7671/6; medium hurl, red-tipped, 55/6601/6; green brush, with hurl enough to work it, 667c; red-tipped, with do, 5651/6; red do, 45/665; inside brush, 45/665/6; medium to choice stalk braid, 55/6601/6; inferior brush, 45/655; crooked io, 3)4@5c.
BUTTER—In the butter market little that is new was developed. There was a satisfactorily active local and shipping demand, and a pretty large volume of busi-ness was accomplished at fully sustained prices, though

aid the present rate of supply long be maintained ould not be surprising if prices underwent a change it would not be surprising it prices underwent a change for the worse. The New York Bulletin says: The receipts and exports of butter since May 1 (the beginning of the trade year) compare as follows.

BAGGING—Sales of grain bags reached a fair aggre-BAGGING—Sales of grain bags reached a fair aggregate, and fully previous figures were realized. Trading in other lines was quiet. We quote: Stark A. 23c; Montaup, 23c; Feerless, 23c; Lewiston, 23c; Ottor Creek, 19c; Aherican, 18c; Amoskeag, 19c; burlaps, 4 and 5 bu. 146/16c; gunnies, sincie, 146/15c; do double, 246/25c; do double, 246/25c; double, 146/25c; doub

again reduce our quotations as follows: Good to choice full creams at 8,60%, and skims at 5,67%. COAL—Was quoted quiet, and unchanged orders being promptly filled at the annexed prices: Lackawanna, egg. 20,7%; do nut and range, 20,600; Driar Hill, 25,500; Bollows, 26,500; Hilmols, 26,500; Logaranerrio, 26,500; Indianablock, 26,500; Hilmols, 26,500; Logaranerrio, 26,500; Indianablock, 26,500; 1,000;

or., sp. 3069, 75; No. 1 shore extra, \$12.00 - 12.25; No. 1 bay, \$8, 2568, 50; No. 2, 14-br. \$8, 6068, 25; family mackerel, 5-brl, \$4, 5064, 75; No. 1 shore kits, large, \$1, 7561, 80; No. 1 bay kits, \$4, 3561, 40; family kits, 5061,00; summer-cured cod-fish, \$5, 50; George's cod-fish, \$5, 005, 25; Labrador herring, split, bris, \$8, 00; do, \$5-brls, \$4, 25; Labrador herring, round, bris, \$6, 00; do, \$5-brls, \$4, 25; Labrador herring, pound, bris, \$6, 00; smoked hulibut, 100; scaled herring, per box, 25c; Columbis River asimon, \$5-brl, \$8, 25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—The quotations of new prunes were reduced to 75 sec, with which exception no price-changes were quoted. The general market was quiet at the following figures:

Smored halles, 100; season nerring, pas 200; 200; Columbia River summon, 2010; 88.20, 30 of new prunes were reduced to 756.880, with which exception no price were reduced to 756.880, with which exception no price thanges were quoted. The general market was quiet at the following figures:

FORKIGN—Dates, 6600%c; figs, layers, 9611c; Turkish prunes, 01d, 767%c; do, new, 756.80; raisins, layers, 81.7504.180; toose Muscatel, 82, 2006.20, Valencia, 756.780; C; Zante currants, 156.774c; citron, 20621.

Domsstto—Aiden apples, 136.14c; Menigan do, 556.60; c; Southern, 456.65c; blackberries, 756.85c; raspherries, 262.7c; pitted cherries, 176.18c.

Nuts.—Filberia, 1156.612c; almonds, Terragona, 106.20c; French walmtia, 105.8110c; Grenolds walmuts, 146.114.

Miscori, 86.65c; Whillington peanuts, 66.65c; Tennessee peanuts, 44.660c.

GREEN FRUITS—Were in fair supply and request at recent prices, excent strawberries, which were timer, under light receipts. Peaches from the South sold at \$1.2561.50 per box. Michigan strawberries, \$1.0061.35 per case; do, red, 20c per qt; therries, \$1.0061.35.00 per case; now apples, 30.875c per box; oranges, \$7.002.25 per case; new apples, 30.875c per box; oranges, \$7.002.50 per box; lemons, \$7.50.80.00 per do; currants, \$2.002.25 per case; new apples, 30.875c per box; oranges, \$7.002.50 per pox; lemons, \$7.50.80.00 per do; common \$7.50.80.00 per do; common oranges, \$7.002.50 per pox; lemons, \$7.50.80.00 per do; common oranges, \$7.002.50 per pox; lemons, \$7.50.80.00 per do; common oranges, \$7.002.50 per pox; lemons, \$7.50.80.00 per do; common oranges, \$7.002.50 per pox; lemons, \$7.50.80.00 per do; common oranges, \$7.002.50 per pox; lemons, \$7.50.80.00 per do; common oranges, \$7.002.50 per do;

29 deg., 35c; natural, 30 deg., 30c; reduced, 28 deg., 200235c.
POULTRY—Was in light request at unchanged prices. Chickens sold at \$3.0028.25, and small springs at \$2.00235c.
POULTRY—Were steady under a fair local inquiry with moderate offerings. New potatoes are coming in slowly, the best stock being from New Orleans. Dotatoes, 81.6324.80 per bin new 40, 84.5036.75, SEEDS—Were quiet and unchanged. Fungarian and buck wheat were duil, the season being about over, and other varieties were very quiet and sparingly offered. Timothy, \$1.6021.80; clover. 86.00; fax. \$1.5021.63; Hungarian, 400650c; millet, 35248c; buckwheat, \$1.50

well up to the quoted prices. We report our best as follows.

GUNPOWDER—Common. Masse: good do. 28240c; medium, 45260c; good do. 50255c; inc. 55260c; finest, 66265c; choice, 70275c; choicest, 55260c; fanc, 51.00 el. 15.

INVERTAL—Common, 26232c; good do. 55232c; medium, 46242c; good do. 45262c; inc. 55260c; choice, 652670c; choicest, 70275c.

YOUNG HYSON—Common, 26230c; good do. 322625c; medium, 46242c; good do, 45243c; inc. 50262c; choice, 65270c; choicest, 502262c; inc. 502630c; choice, 67270c; choicest, 502262c; inc. 45243c; medium, 32233c; good common, 32233c; medium, 32233c; good medium, 40242c; good medium, 40242c; fine, 45243c; choicest, 60250c; inc. 45243c; inc. 45

LIVE STOCK

Chicago Live Stock and Produce Reporter of June 22 aays:

"A the season for these now favorite cattle draws near a good share of anxiety and interest is felt in the probable that the state of the supplies to be forth-able that. From all we can gather a much larger number will be shipped to the market this season than last. It will be remembered that, owing to an unfavorable season for grass and for maturing these cattle last year, large numbers were held over for this, which will go to increase the ordinary supplies. We also find that heavy purchases of Texan cattle have been made this year, fully 100,000 head having aiready been driven into these States and Territories, and many of which will be ready, if required, for the later markets of the year. Active preparations are now being made, and early in the ensuing month we look for the season to fairly open."

Saturday's market was fairly active and steady, with sales on a basis of the following.

Saturday's market was fairly active and stersless on a basis of the following.

Extra Beeves—Gradel steers weighing 1, 450
fb s and upwards.

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3years to 5-year-old steers, weighing 1, 250
good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1, 250
medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1, 100 to 1, 250 bs.

Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers, and
common to choice cows. for city alaughter,
weighing 580 to 1, 100 hs.

Shock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700
to 1, 100 hs. 2.75@4.00

ecommon to choice cows. for city slaughter, weighing 280 to 1, 100 hs.

Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1, 050 hs.

Inferior—Light and thin cows. heffers, stags.

Inferior—Light and thin cows. heffers, stags.

bulls, and scalawag steers.

2.5063.75

Texas—Through droves.

2.5063.75

Texas—Through droves.

2.5063.00

HOGS—The market opened quiet and easy, Monday's trading being done at 560 to off from the closing questations of the previous market. Thursday's supply being disposed of a better guares by fully 50c 7 100 bs than prevailed on Monday. Under the augmented receipts of Friday there was a reaction to the extent of 15\*20c, and the opening sales of Saturday showed a further strinkage of 20625c, but later in the day a portion of the loss was regained, closing prices being for common to prime light weights \$4.00 ±4.70, and for poor to choice heavy grades \$4.00 ±4.70, and for poor to choice heavy grades \$4.00 ±4.70, and for poor to choice heavy grades \$4.00 ±4.70, and for poor to choice heavy grades \$4.00 ±4.70, and for poor to choice heavy grades \$4.00 ±4.70, and for poor to choice heavy grades \$4.00 ±4.70, and for poor to choice heavy grades \$4.00 ±4.70, and for poor to choice heavy grades \$4.00 ±4.70, and for poor to choice heavy grades \$4.00 ±4.70, and for poor to choice heavy grades \$4.00 ±4.70, and for poor to choice heavy grades \$4.00 ±4.70, and for poor to choice heavy had been successed to show the survey of the survey of most former seasons at a like period. Saturiay's supply was unexpectedly heavy, and the market opened 20x25c below Friday's figures, but under a brisk demand there was developed a firmer feeling, and by midday prices had worked back 106315c, the market opened 20x25c below Friday's figures, but under a brisk demand there was developed a firmer feeling, and by midday prices had worked back 106315c, the market opened 20x25c below Friday's figures, but under a brisk demand there was developed a firmer feeling, and by midday prices had worked back 106315c, the market opened 2

LUMBER.

25.00@30.00 20.00@28.00 17.00 12.00@14.00 Pencing.
Common boards, 12 feet.
Common boards, 12 feet.
Common boards, 14 to 18 feet.
Dimension staff, green, \$8,7599.00; dry.
Dimension staff, 22 to 30 feet.
Small timber, 586 to 886.
Pickets, rough and select.
Pickets, select, dressed and headed. 9.50@11.00 9.50@11.00 9.00@10.50

> BY TELEGRAPH. POREIGN CITIES.

adian, S7a.
CLOVER-SEED—American, 459250a.
PROVISIONS—Mess pork. 525/2. Prime mess beef.
80s. Lard—American, 45s 8d. Bacon—Long ciear, 34s
6d; abord too, 38s 6d.
TALLOW—American, 40s.
PRIEDLEWS—Spirits, 8s 9d; refined, 12s.
LINSEND OIL—23s.
HESIN—Common. 545/5 3d; pale, 13s.
SPIRITS OF TURPRYTINE—278/278 6d.
CURESS—Fine American, 50s.

LONDON, June 23.—SFIRITS OF TURPENTINE—248@248
3d. ASTWERP, June 23.—PETROLRUM—258.
The following were received by the Chicago Board of
Trade:
Liverpool., June 23.—Frime mess pork—Eastern,
70s; Western, 53a. Bacon—Cumberlands, 33s; short;
10s, 35s 6d; iong ciera, 34s 6d; short clear, 35s 6d;
shoulders, 27s; hams, 43s; lard, 45s 6d; prime mess
bect, 40s; India mess becf, 58s; extra India mess, 91s;
cheese, 40s, 7allow, 38s 6d.
LONDON, June 23.—At Liverpool wheat is in better
demand. Corn seadly. MARK LANE—Cargoes off coast
American mixed, 25s.
Weather casier. Fair average
American mixed, 25s.
Weather the England showery.
LATER—Cargoes off coast-25s of rather worse. Pair
average American mixed, 24s 9d.

AMERICAN CITIES.

AMERICAN CITTES,

NEW YORK. June 23.—COTTON—Quiet but steady;
113/6113/60: futures steady; June 11. 586311. 680: July,
11. 686311. 690: August, 11. 786311. 800: September,
11. 730: October, 11. 396311. 400: November, 11. 2363
11. 240: December, 11. 246311. 250; January, 11. 2563
11. 240: December, 11. 246311. 250; January, 11. 2563
11. 240: Pebraary, 11. 536311. 550; March, 11. 686311. 700.
PLOUE-Receiple, 7. 000 bris; very moderate demand;
NO. 2, \$3. 5063. 00; super State and Western, \$5. 6064
6. 00; common to good extra, \$6. 2566. 601; good to choice. \$6. 6566. 75; white whest extra, \$6. 5063. 00; st. Louis,
86. 656410. 25; Mninesota patent, \$6. 2566. 00; good to choice. \$6. 6566. 75; white whest extra, \$6. 5063. 00; St. Louis,
86. 656410. 25; Mninesota patent, \$6. 2566. 00; St. Louis,
86. 656410. 25; Mninesota patent,
87. 6566. 100; St. Louis,
87. 656. 100; St. Louis,
87. 6566. 100; St. Louis,
87. 6666. 100; St. Louis,
87. 6666. 100; St. Louis,
87. 6666. 100; St.

Woot.—In good demand and arm; domestic seece, 32
432c; pulled, 20040c; unwashed, 10623c; Texas,
13630c.
13630c.
14.25. Beef.—Market duli; Western long clear middles
quiet at 74c. Lard opened lower, then divanced, and
closed searcely so firm; new prime steam, 3.15; old do,
30.25; July, \$0.1569, 1746.
BUTTER—Heavy; Western, 10620c.
CHESSE-Heavy at 46946.

WAHRY—Fairly active; 21. Il.91.2.
57. LOUIS.
67. LOUIS.
68. July 29.1569.
68. July 20.1569.
69. July 20.1569.
69

PRILADELPHIA, June 23.—FLOUD-Quiet: supera, 86.0066.50; extras, \$7.5068.50; minnesots family, \$3.256.9.00; Pennsylvania, \$9.009.25; high grades, \$9.256.10.50.

Ggain Yoko Quiet: Pennsylvania red, \$1.8561.95; amber, \$1.8662.03; white Western, \$1.962.05. Rrequiets of the control of the contro

changed.
GRAN-Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn-High
mixed, 469464c; mixed, 454646c; July, 46c; August,
4614c.
Provisions-Easier; unchanged. Lard-Steam, 84

Hoos-Dull and lower; \$4.40@4.60; receipts, 1,400 head; shipments, 660 head. 

SHIPMENTS—36,000 bu corn.

NEW ORLEANS. June 23.—Provisions—Pork dull, weak, and lower; \$14.25.

COFFEE—Demand fair and prices higher; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime. 1714(221c.

Gold. 1056(1058); sight exchange on New York, M premium; sterling exchange, bankers' bills 515.

BOSTON. June 23.—FLOUR—Demand steady; winter wheat four in most demand at \$9.0069.50.

GRAIN—Corn quiet at 622655c. Oats quiet; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 50351c.

HAY—Market dull; Western, \$17.60.

LEAF TOBACCO.

(Reported by Alexander Harthill. Tobacco-Broker, for The Chicago Tribune.)

Louisville, June 23.—The favorable season, at intervals during the past two weeks, has had a marked effect upon our receipts, in their rising from 831 hogsheads three weeks ago to 2, 180 hogsheads this week, as against 1,693 last week. The offerings have been equally large, with sales of 2, 183 hogsheads this week, against 1,943 hat week and 1,509 in same week last year.

neeral offerings of Kentucky River tobaccos, mainly cutting sorts, which, on 20th and 21st, were made rather special features at some of the warehouses.

Notwithstanding the large offerings, the very favorable circumstances under which planting has been completed, and the fine rains and sunshine aince, the market has been active throughout, and, sithough occasional irregularities were apparent, prices on the whole and the standard of the previously heavy sales being increased to 875 hads during these two days. In heavy dark tobaccos, lugs have been in light supply. Common easy. Good firm, and common to good leaf without change.

Nondescript of all grades without change.

Maaufacturing red and colory dilers (considering the small proported). Keatucky River tobaccos), formed a small proported. Keatucky River tobaccos), formed a small proported. Keatucky River tobaccos), formed a small proported. Keatucky River tobaccos), formed a small proported of the control of the constitution of the control of such Another shipment of 8 hads of maintegany wrappers from Arkansas were soid to-day at from \$8.70 to \$28.50, with 2 in soft order at \$8.20 and \$4.70.

Colory moders, very scarce, active and firm. Cutting leaf, offerings of all grades unusually large, in the

WOOL.

Bostov, June 23.—Wool quite excited; week's sales, 3,000,000; market almost sare of neeces; Ohio X and above, 42647%; medium, 42%; choice, 47642%; combing delaine in good demand; washed, 586550; unwashed, 356410; choice Kentucky at highest figures; pulled is good demand; super and X. 286400; combing pulled, 47%6.

PETROLEUM.

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, N. C., June 23. SPIRITS TURPEN-FIX s-Quiet and steady at 28/4c.

HUMOR. An eel is not as slippery as a politician; but i can live on water longer. "What is the worst side of naval warfare?" asked a school-teacher. "The broadside," replied a boy in the back seat. He went up to the head.

An Irishman has defined nothing to be "a footless stocking without legs." A description by another Emeralder is better. "What is nothing?" he asked. "Shut your eyes and you'll see it," said Pat.

fore his demise.

X. confides a secret to his friend, who hastens to repeat it. Meeting him yesterday, X says to him pointedly: "What would you think of the man who divulged a secret intrusted to him?" "Think! Why I should think that he had only imitated the other man."

It happened the other day that our wife got hold of a war map, representing the Black Sea and Russian and Turkish armies, and when we got home she had cut out two new dresses and a neat basque by it, and was beginning on a new-fashionesi coat for ourselves. She thought 't was a fashion-cut,—and she believes so yet.—Ou City Call

't was a fashion-cut,—and she believes so yet.—
Oil City Call

Two of the "old böys," comfortably circumstanced and accustomed to indulge in from tento twenty drinks per day, were a day or two ago watching a man who was squeezing limequice into a glass, when one of them remarked:

'I hear that Smith died yesterday. You remember him—great temperance man; couldn't get him to drink anything." "Oh, yes!" was the answer; "I knew him well enough. I tell you it's bound to fetch them after awhile."

The warm weather brings one relief. The manufacturers of cough medicines have withdrawn their advertisements, and the reader of the newspaper no more sees staring him in the face the startling lines, "Consumptive, Beware! A little cold will lead to death!" and so on. The cough medicine is now put in other bottles and is sold as a first-class hair-dye.

Bummerson, when travelling on a Tremontatreet car the other day, was suddenly aroused from pensive thought by the inquiry of the conductor how far he wanted to go. "Whisky straight," he replied. "What do you mean!" said the astonished conductor. "This sin't a bar-room on wheels. Where shall we land you?" "Lemmesee," murmured B., softly to himself. "Gin—brandy—that ain't it. Rum—that's it! I know now, Jamaica Piain! I knew it was some kind of a straight drink."—Boston Paper.

The oldest wine in the world was recently discovered by M. Bertiselot, in the Borelly Museum at Marseilles. Among the antiquities there, he found a glass vessel which had been taken from an ancient Roman cemetery at Arles. The vessel had been closed by melting the upper portion. It contained a colored fluuid which analysis showed to be wine, with a fair percentage of alcohol, and the other usual constituents of fermented grape juke. It is supposed to have been an offering to the dead.

TOLEDO, O., June 23.—GRAIN-Wheat strong and higher; No. 1 wnite Michigan, \$2.04 offered; sales amber Michigan, spot, \$1.99; No. 2 red winter, July, \$1.44; August, \$1.33. Corn quiet; No. 2 July, 50c; August, \$5.35. Corn culet; No. 2 July, 50c; August, 52)-\$6c; rejected, 49c offered. MENPHIS.

MENPHIS, June 23.—COTION—Steady; 1114c; sales 700 bales; receipts, 73 bales; shipments, 100; stock, Others unchanged.

LEAF TOBACCO.

year.

The result of this week's business makes it the heaviest we have had, or likely to have, the season, the increase over any other week being largely due to the liberal offerings of Kentucky River tobaccos, mainly the company of the company

DRY GOODS. New York, June 28.—Dry goods market rather quiet with commission houses and jobbing: cotton goods steady at current quotations; medium fancy prints are rather more active, and ginghams are in fair demand. Men's wear woolens and flanuels are being freely delivered in execution of orders.

CLEVELAND, June 23.—Petroleum market dull a \$1. 1001. 114. Fitrasurs, June 23.—Petroleum quiet and steady crude, \$1.80 at Parker's: refined, 12%c. Philadelphi delivery.

The Graphic asserts that "A pawn-ticket was discovered in the trousers of Agamemnon." A very natural circumstance when we recollect that he spouted a good deal of Greek just before his demise.

MAGNOLIA BALM.

[ORIGINAL]

BEAUTY:

OR, THE

Secret of a Fai Face

Romance of Reality—The Devices of the Queens of Society—How Plain Features are Made Attractive, and the Blemishes of Nature are Hidden by the Witchery of Art-An In ing Revelation.

In our climate, and owing to American modes of life, not one woman possesses that best bone of nature—a fair complexion; a gift without which there can be no real beauty.

There is no use of repining, because it is at the sensible thing, under the circumstances, is to see how the defect may be overcome. Clearly, in this matter, Art must be called upon to supply what Nature has denied. Does a fair reader ask, How?

To reveal that very secret is the purpose of this article.

this article.

"What can't be cured need not be endured," in this case. An adroit chemist, named Hagan, has provided an infallible means of making the plainest face radiant, and of overcoming all the defects which, without his invention, often making the long martyrdom to ladies of society. In Hagan's

Magnolia Balm

Is certainly one of the most marvelous and useful products of modern science. The united testimony of thousands of ladies reveals the fact that the MAGNOLIA BALM is a sure derivative complete the comp for creating a pure and blooming complexion.

It conceals all natural blemishes in the most surprising and effective manner.

It removes all roughness, cruptions, redness, blotches, freckles, and tan, with magical power.

It drives away all evidences of fatigue and externent.

It drives away all evidences of fatigue and excitement.

It makes the plainest face beautiful.

It gives the complexion a dazzling purity, and makes the neck, face, and arms appear graceful, rotund, and plumo.

It makes a matron of 35 or 40 look not more than 20 years old, and changes the rustic maiden into a cultivated city belle.

The Magnolia Balm removes all blemishes and concais every drawback to beauty; and, shill it is as harmless as water, it is so life-like in its affect that the closest observer cannot detect its use.

Ladies who value personal attractions, and who hope to make themselves attractive to the lords of creation, can make an absolute certainty of it by using Hagan's Magnolia Balm; and we know of no other way, if they require my kind of cosmetic at all, in which they can be certain of it. It is the cheapest preparation in the world, all things considered, and may be held at any drug store.

Beware of sticky, fifthy, muddy compounds, in covered or opaque bottles, called hair of Hestorers," etc. They only paint and daub the hair for the time; and they are possess likely to breed paralysis and brain diseases. GOOD NEWS NEWS NEWS FOR THE BALD

Turn from them with leathing, and treat your hair with the pure, clean restorative. LYON'S KATHAIKON. The reliable ofd preparation does not paint the hair and finally destroy it, but brings it best to new life by nature's our AND

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY. The mail steamers of this Company, between New York and Havre, ealling at Plymouth (6. B.) for his landing of passengers, will sall from pier 42 N. R., food of Morton-st. of Morton-st. EVERY WEDNESDAY.

PRERIER, DAUEZ.

CANADA HANGEUL, Wed. June 27, 6:30 a. E.

CANADA HANGEUL, Wed., July 4, 11 a. m.

PRICE OF FASSAGE IN GOLD (Including wine):

TO HAVIEE—1st Cabin, \$100; Second Cabin, \$50;

Third Cabin, \$33,

Steerage, \$26, Including wine, bedding, and utensity.

TO PLYMOUTH, LONDON, or any railway station in Engrand:

in England:

First State North German Lloyd. The steamers of this Company will sail every Sete-day from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st., Hoboken, Raics of passage—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, 3100; seemed cabin, 570, gold; steerage, 530 currency For freight or passage apply to

2 Bowling Green, New York

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS. New York to Queenstown and Liverpool.

ENGLAND, Jaiy 7, 1:30 p. m. | FRIN, July 21, 1 p. m.

EPAIN, July 14, 8:30 a. m. | EGYPT, July 23, 5 s. m.

FOR LONDON.

CANADA, July 5, 11 a. m. | GREECE, July 18, 10 a. m.

Tickets at reduced rates. Steerage cickets, 524, car
pency. Dratts for 27 and upwards on Great Fritain

Ireland. Apply to P. B. LAKSON, 4 South Clark-8. Great Western Steamship Line

MOTTLED GERMAN SOAP. WHEN BUYING SOAL

PROCTER & GAMBLES Mottled Cerman There is None Better,

OR MOBE ECONOMICAL FOR PARTLY THE PINANCIAL GUARANTEED SPECULATION \$400 invested by us in 60 days Straddles have \$2,000. \$100 have paid \$1,700 in 30 days. We dual-anies all 60 days Straddles; Money refunded if ne preinted is made. Reference given. Correspondence solelies Marmanas Assentosa Marine and Stock Excesses.

F.-O. Box 2,613. 46 Broad-sa, New 1671.



Mr. H. MAHLER, 16 rue de la Grange, Bate Paris, le sole agent for this paper in France. BUDE BOXES Dr. Francke's Genuine Registry of Boxes Prince Parting Part MARINE

Chicago Vessel-Ow

& Mass of Errors in a La

Nautical Mishaps and VESSEL-O

The vessel-owners held ar hearing the report of the O ing-plan agreeement, and to of sending delegates to Buff There were present Messrs. John Long, J. B. Hall, Ti Finn, C. J. Magill, J. S. D J. L. Ranney. Mr. Finney presided, as

Secretary.
The report of the Con natures to the agreement to preights and lie up the surplus trict was read by the Secret names were strached to the names were strached to the C. Finney, J. S. Dunham, O. E. Miller, H. Channon, A. B. W. F. Higgie, J. V. Taylor, Bullen, Alfred Miller, A. Skeele, O. W. Goit, Char Waish, John L. Gallien, Michelson, James Charnley, James Finegan, M. Blackburgern, Samuel Moore, Patrick seo, Issac Waiton, James Gosen, J. M. Long, C. J. Magill Haisted, C. W. Biphicke, J. Nicholas Finn, M. S. Nicholas Finn

had signed the agreement, or a proposed plan.

The Chairman and Mr. Magit alon of those gentlemen wou vessel-owners to enter the array would like to hear from them.

Mr. Dunham stated that 90 of four grain-vessels owned in sented in the signatures alread After some discussion, Mr. President and Secretary be Mr. Evans' letter, and plorer Buffalo of the progress being of the Chicago District in getting the proposed of the Chicago District in getting enter the progress of the Chicago District in getting enter the progress of the Chicago District in getting enter the proposed of the Chicago District in getting enter the progress of the Chicago District in getting enter the progress of the Chicago District in getting enter the progress of the Chicago District in getting enter the progress of the Chicago District in getting and the progress of the Chicago District in getting the progress

THE CHICAGO GRA

"off" yery much; Chicago al rrain-carrying vessols, and that small fraction of the large fleet No new three-masted lake-seho ocean sailing have been outlit for statement that the quantity of w of grain on board these vessels ever been shipped on shoard of deets before, is snother about on the ports on the Banube an as yet materially affected the port, and as to the sail-craft can bacord, and pork, it is again carry all that kind of freight, will raise their rishles who "Freights, of course, on all the English Channel were advancing usenes of the great deman fing vessels." Freight rattrary, have declined; they have been the rate of the Huffalo was 1½e per bushed, such ignorance of our lake com of an inducatial marine paper, are so extensive all over Europilite the grossly erroneous one serve to mislead shousands of our immense grain shipments, carry a large part of it during gation. It is difficult to conject which the Gazette obtained its NAUTICAL MI The schr Eclipse had her fo when she arrived Saturday. The schr Ogden, which went Pish Point, Lake Superior, lat

The tug St. Mary ran into on a Starke's scows, moored near Milwaukee, Thursday evening that it sunk.

The bark Norway ran best Thursday minus her jibboom, lision on Lake Erie with the ac.

The prop Winslow, of the gone back to Buffalo on accomishap, the prop India will takip. mishap, the prop India will tarip.
The schr Acorn, laden with anchors and stranded on Norw day last.
The large scow Mary Annbound from Cleveland to Kelle encountered a severe gale. Tuesday, and had her jibs shreds, spars broken, and sust A tag from Sandusky went to acow dually resched Kelley's leave the second strand transfer of the second finally resched Kelley's leave the second strand transfer of the second strand trans

LAKE FREIC
CRICAGO, June 23.—The me
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and reported in Saturday's is
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Charters Prope Vanderbill,
City, corn, and Colorado, am
achr T. P. Sheldon for cats
falo. falo.
Tot.Edo, June 22.—Quiet as
Maumes Valley. J. E. Balle
Atmosphere, Wm. Raynor, as
corn to Buffalo at 1½c. The
their cargoes and will probabl
row morning, taking out from
bus.

THE EXCURSION THE EXCURSION
The axcursion steamers disterday. The larger vessels South Chicago and the smaller possible to Lincoln Park, wit of passengers. The people the laxe route to the shorethe pleasantest.
Officer Jameson, who has keeping matters quiet along docks, was on hand yesterd boild boild be a sent of the street bridge in order, and he in a gentlemanly and dignified

PORT HUI
Special Dispatch to
Pour Hunon, Mich., Jun
Mary Mills, Sanilac, St. Lou
Canistee, Arabia, Mary Prin
semite and barges, Ohio and
and consort, Coffinberry an
barges, Oakland and barge
schra China, Mary Merritt,
McLeod, Maggie.
UP—Enterprise, Scotia, Wt
Chamberlain and consort, E
barges, Swallow and barge

DEIA BALM.

## nolia Balm

the most marvelous and use-nodern science. The united ands of ladies reveals the OLIA BALM is a sure device and blooming complexion. and blooming complexion.

aral blemishes in the most
tive manner.

of 35 or 40 look not more

m removes all blemishe im removes all blemishes and ack to beauty; and, while it is the lifetike in its effects or cannot detect its use. The personal attractions, and themselves attractive to the an make an absolute certaingan's MAONOLIA BALM; and er way, if they require any all, in which they can be the cheapest preparation in a considered, and may be had

re of sticky, fifthy, compounds, in covered the bottles, called Bair rers," etc. They only and daub the hair for at and they are poisons to breed paralysis and because

TEAMSHIPS. SATLANTIC COMPANY.

NDON, or any railway station

rman Lloyd.

company will sail every Set.

foot of Third-st. Hoboken.

New York to Southampton,
men, first cabin, Silo; second
ge, \$30 currency. For freight

Collegical & Co.,

2Bowling Green, New York OF STEAMSHIPS. p.m. | ERIN. July 21, 1 p. m. m. | EGYPT, July 28, 8 a.m.

BRHAN BOAP. YING BOAL

& GAMBLE'S Cerman None Better.

NCIAL SPECULATION. O days Straddles have made 1,700 in 30 days. We Guar-t Money refunded if no profit 1 decreased as a collected.

LES. FAIRBANKS'

BANKS, MORSE & CO. ne de la Grange, Bat paper in France. Dr. Francke's Genuine Bealth Grains. Aperity, Every red box a county MARINE NEWS.

Chicago Vessel-Owners Not Quite Ready to Send Delegates to Buffale.

A Bass of Errors in a Leading British Shipping Paper Concerning Our Lake Marine.

Nantical Mishaps and a Budget of Maritime Notes from Ports on the Lakes.

VESSEL-OWNERS.

The vessel-owners held an adjourned meeting saturday afternoon in the committee-room of the Chamber of Commerce, for the purpose of hearing the report of the Committee appointed at the last meeting to obtain signatures to the pooling-plan agreeement, and to consider the question of sending delegates to Buffalo on the 26th inst. There were present Messrs. George C. Finney. John Long, J. B. Hall, Thomas Hood, Nichoias Pinn, C. J. Magill, J. S. Dunham, J. L. Haggie, I. L. Ranney. J. L. Ranney.
Mr. Finney presided, and Mr. Long acted as

The report of the Committee on obtaining signatures to the agreement to pool the earnings from freights and lie up the surplus tonnage in the distinct was read by the Secretary. The following names were strached to the agreement: George C. Finney, J. S. Dunham, Owen Doyle, Thomas E. Miller, H. Channon, A. Burton, J. L. Higgie, W. F. Higgie, J. V. Taylor, William Weiners, W. Bullen, Affred Miller, A. L. McGraw, J. H. Skeele, O. W. Goit, Charles McVea, William Waish, John L. Gallien, Thomas Brown, H. Mitchelson, James Charnley, Charles M. Lindgren, Samuel Moore, Patrick Myers, Jascob Johnson, Issac Walton, James Godman, John Anderson, J. M. Long, C. J. Magill, J. B. Hall, H. Shale, C. W. Elphicke, James A. Purington, Nicholas Finn, M. S. Nichols, John Prindiville, T. G. Crosby, Thomas Hood, and estate of Alexander English, represented by J. L. Ranney.

The report was accepted.

A letter was read from E. T. Evans, Esq., President of the Buffalo Association, asking for information relative to the state of feeling here in regard to the plan, and stating that it was the opinion there that the Convention should be held on the 20th. The writer expressed the belief that, if the Convention was held on the day set, the scheme could be put into operation on the 1st of July. Inquiry was made regarding the Winslows, Mr. Bradley, and Mr. Minch, the largest owners of vessel property on the lakes, as to whether they had signed the agreement, or were in favor of the proposed plan.

plan. airman and Mr. Magill said the co-operaproposed plan.

The Chairman and Mr. Magill said the co-operation of those gentlemen would encourage other vessel-owners to enter the arrangement, and they would like to hear from them.

Mr. Dunham stated that 90 per cent of the fifty-four grain-vessels owned in Chicago was represented in the signatures aiready obtained.

After some discussion, Mr. Hood moved that the President and Secretary be requested to answer Mr. Evnas letter, and inform the organization at Buffalo of the progress being made by the owners of the Chicago District in getting signatures to the agreement; and that they had not so far succeeded in their labors for lack of time as to justify them in sending delegates to the Convention proposed to be held on the 20th inst., but hoped to be prepared to do so at an early day. Therefore, they suggested that the Convention be postponed until about the middle of July. The motion was adopted.

Mr. Hall offered the following, which was Mr. Hall district and the appointed to obtain signaadopted:
WHEREAS, The Committee appointed to obtain signatures of the vessel-owners of this district to an agreement to organize under the plan recommended at the
late Convention at Buffalo have succeeded in procuring
the names of owners representing from 60 to 80 per
cent of all the grain tonnage in this district, therefore,
Resolved, That the said Committee be continued and
report at the next meeting of this Board.

THE CHICAGO GRAIN FLEET.

Under the above caption the London Shipping and Mercanfile Gazette of June 4 has the following:
Intelligence from Chicago up to the 19th ult. states that the Chicago spring grain fleet, which had been detained by the ice, had salled for the English Channel. The fleet this year on its departure numbered twenty-seven veasels, the majority of which are new splendid three-masted "lake schooners," built especially for lake and ocean sailing. The quantity of wheat and other kinds of grain on board these vessels is far larger than has ever been shipped on board any of the spring seven on the Dambie and the Black Sea. The fleet carries con one bushels of Indian corn, 100,000 bushels of wheat, and 100,000 bushels of oats, besides large quantities of rye, as well as pickled beef, bacon, and bork. Freights, of course, on all the upper lakes to the English Channel were advancing rapidly in coasequence of the great demand for grain-carrying vessels.

The foregoing exhibits about as much knowledge of our lake marine as some of the English papers did about the geography of the country during the Rebellion. The Gazette is the leading maritime journal of Great Britain, but it was saidy in need of reliable information concerning the lake trade of the United States when it published that master. The "Chicago spring grain fleet" cannot sail for the English Channel until the Welland Canal enlargement is completed, which will be in 1880, and at present "canal schooners," only carrying not to exceed 21,000 bushels of wheat, can be locked English Channel until the Welland Canal salargement is completed, which will be in 1880, and at present: "canal schooners," only carrying not to exceed 21,000 bushels of wheat, can be locked sown the Welland Canal from Lake Brie into Lake Ontario, and a few of them are now carrying deals to Europe. The statement that the fleet this year on its departure numbered twenty-seven vessels is "of" very much; Chicago alone has fifty-four train-carrying vessels, and that number is only a small fraction of the large fleet on the great lakes. No new three-masted lake-schooners for lake and occan sailing have been built for a long time. The statement that the quantity of wheat and other kinds of grain on board these vessels is far larger than has sever been shipped on ghoard of any of the spring fleets before, is another absurdity. The closing of the ports on the Danube and Black Sea has not as yet materially affected the grain trade at this port, and as to the sail-craft carrying bickled beet, bacod, and pork, it is again in error; propellers carry all that kind of freight. Our vessel-owners will raise their risibles when they read that "Freights, of course, on all the upper lakes to the English Channel were advancing rapidly in consequence of the great demand for grain-carrying vessels." Freight rates, on the contrary, have declined; they touched bottom has week when the rate on corn from Chicago to Buffalo was 1½ per bushel. It is ead to note such ignorance of our lake commerce on the part of an inducential marine paper, whose ramifications are so extensive all over Europe that a paragraph like the grossly erroneous one quoted above will serve to mislead thousands of persons in regard to our isamense grain skipments, and the vessels that earry a large part of it during the season of navigation. It is difficult to conjecture the manner in which the Gazette obtained its information.

NAUTICAL MISHAPS. The schr Eclipse had her foregaff nicely fished when ahe arrived Saturday.

The schr Ogden, which went ashere near White Plah Point, Lake Superior, lately, will be lightered

The tug St. Mary ran into one of Mesers. Conro a Starke's scows, moored near Broadway bridge, Milwaukee, Thursday evening, and injured it so that it sunk.

The bark Norway ran back to Port Colborne Thursday minus her jibboom, the result of a collision on Lake Erie with the schr Laura Belle.

The prep Winslow, of the Union Line, having gone back to Buffalo on account of some minor mishap, the prop India will take her place for one trip.

histap, the prop India will take her place to the trip.

The schr Acorn, laden with timber, dragged her unchors and stranded on Norwegian Point, Wednesday last.

The large scow Mary Ann, of Toledo, light, bound from Cleveland to Kelley's Island for stone, encountered a severe gale off the latter point Tuesday, and had her jibs and mainsail torn to shreds, spars broken, and sustained other damages. A tug from Sandusky went to her assistance. The good finally reached Kelley's Island.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

Curcaso, June 23.—The market was less active but firm, with carriers asking 2c for corn to Buffalo. Steam room was taken for 125,000 bu corn (not counting the capacity taken Friday evening and reported in Saturday's issue), for 8,000 bu wheat, and sail room for 55,000 bu oats at 1½c. Charters: Prope Vanderbilt, Japan, and Fountain City, corn, and Colorado, small lot' wheat, and chr T. F. Sheldon for oats at 1½c.—all to Buffalo.

Toledo, June 22.—Quiet and unchanged. Schramamee Valley, J. E. Bailey, Smith and Post, Atmosphere, Wm. Raymor, and Corsican, to carry corn to Buffalo at 1½c. The vessels are taking on their cargoes and will probably leave early to-morrow morning, taking out from here about 100,000 bus.

THE EXCURSION BUSINESS. The excursion steamers did a big business yesterday. The larger vessels had good loads to South Chicago and the smaller ones ran as often as possible to Lincoln Park, with full complements of passengers. The people are discovering that the lake route to the shore suburbs and parks is the pleasantest.

Officer Jameson, who has a good faculty in keeping matters quiet along the lumber-market docks, was on hand yesterday to attend to the noisy runners and keep the crowds about Clark street bridge in order, and he attended to his duty in a gentlemanly and dignified manner.

PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Pour Huron, Mich., June 24.—Down—Props Mary Mills, Sanilac, St. Louis, Dean Richmond, Canistee, Arabia, Mary Pringle and barges, Yosemite and barges, Ohio and barges, David Rust and consort, Comberry and barges, Dover and barges, Oakland and barges, Nisgara and raft; sehrs China, Mary Merritt, S. H. Kimbail, Jane McLeod, Maggie.

UP—Enterprise, Scotia, Winslow, J. Bertschy, Chamberlain and Sonaort, Emma Thompson, and PORT HURON.

Wind Southwest, light; weather fine.

TO LIVERPOOL AND BACK.

At the request of a Detroit vessel-owner, Capi.

A. T. Burke furnished him with a statement of the expenses of a vessel in a trip to Liverpool, as fol-

Total expenses of trip .....

A NEW GRAFT. A NEW GRAFT.

A neat little schooner named the Una arrived at Milwankee from Grand Haven, her port of hail, Thursday, on her maiden voyage, with a cargo consisting of 60,000 staves and seventeen cords of wood. Her dimensions are: Keel, 64 feet; beam, 17 feet; hold 64 feet; and measures a fraction over 44 tons. The Una is owned and sailed by Capt. James J. McCarthy.

OPEN TO NAVIGATION. The stmr Ellen Hardy has passed through Osh-kosh, from Prairie du Sac, with a cargo of wheat bound for Green Bay. She was the first vossel through the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers since the improvement was completed. Four years have elapsed since the Fox River was closed to vessels.

blasted at Eagle Harbor, Lake Superior, proposes to begin operations with a dredge in a few days... Mr. David C. Ferrell has retired from the shipping business and new occupies the position of Superintendent of the Water-Works reservoir.... The Western Transportation Company's passenger steamer Oneida, Capt. Drake, will take the place for one trip of the stmr Keweenaw, disabled... The schr Sasco was sold at Cleveland to the highest bidder, the former sale having fallen through. We understand she was bought by John Kelderhouse, of this city, for about \$1,050... Instructions have been received from the management of the Portage Lake & Hiver Improvement Company to dredge the channel from the mouth of Portage River to the lake.... The body of the deck-hand which was drowned from the prop Pacific, near Portage Entry, on the 22d of May last, was recovered a few days since. The name of the decased was Thomas Carroll.... Work will be soon commenced on Ontonagon Harbor. Capt. Lutes, the contractor, has made arrangements for timber, iron, and stone, to be delivered as fast as the work progresses... The sohr Reuben Doud is receiving the outfit of the Lydia Case at Racine, and will go into commission.... The stmr Lake Eric is advertised to sall from Montreal about July 2, carrying Government lighthouse supplies for ports on Lakes Ontario, Eric, and Huron, Georgian Esy, and Lake Superior.... The ship-laborers at Moutreal are on a strike, owing to the reduction of wages from 15 cents per hour to 12 cents. Other laborers dare not interfere for fear of vengeance by the strikers, who have frequently been dispersed by the police.... It is reported that negotiations are afoot for the side-wheel stmr keweenaw to take the piace of the stmr Rice (recently burned) on the roots between Clevaland and Detroit.... Mr. D. W. Chipman has sold the tug George W. Tift to Messra Scoßeid & Co., of Stargeon Bay, for \$3,000, delivered. She left for her new field last night in command of Capt. Charles Moody..... The gang of men who were accused of

The following were the arrivale and clearance during the forty-eight hours ending at 10 o'clock

The following were the arrivals and clearances during the forty-eight hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

Arrivals—Sturr Corona, St. Joe, sundries: Cheboyran, Manitowoc sindries: Makegon, Mankegon, Mankegon, Mankegon, Mankegon, Mankegon, Strafter Rental Harbor, sundries: Skylark, St. Joe, sundries: Rental Harbor, sundries: Skylark, St. Joe, sundries: Rental Harbor, sundries: Skylark, St. Joe, sundries: Harbor, sundries: Leland Ludington, lumber; G. P. Heath, Saugatuck, sundries; Tempost, White Lake, sundries: Montgomery, Port Huroa, sundries: City of Concord. Oxdensburg, sundries: Grand City, Buffalo, sundries: J. H. Owen, Racanaba, Iron ore: William Crippea, Manistee, lumber; Favorite, Monomine, Lowing; New Era Muskegon, lumber; Fall Crawford, Minkegon, Lumber; M. Thompson, Lumber; J. W. Jones, White Lake, lumber: St. Lawrence, Bay City, lumber; H. Thompson, J. Jones, White Lake, lumber: St. Lawrence, Bay City, lumber; Feuctooa, Fensaukee, lumber; D. Newhal, Stangeon Bay, posta; O. M. Bond, Fair Haven, coal; S. V. R. Watson, Buffalo, coal; Oliver Mitchell, Cowero, coal; Contest, Muskegon, lumber; Pansauxee, Buffalo, coal; Contest, Muskegon, lumber; Pansauxee, Buffalo, coal; Contest, Muskegon, lumber; Pansauxee, Buffalo, coal; City Pansauxee, Buffalo, co

Profs. Thomas and Augher on the 'Hoppers.

Omaha (No.), Republican, June 16.

The Republican has obtained the report of Profs.
Thomas and Aughey, giving the results of their recent exhaustive examination of the grasshopper situation in Nebrasia. The report is hopeful, condent, and conclusive. The following facts and conclusions are perhaps the most important among those established by this survey and report: (1) That the grasshoppers can be successfully fought by means within the command of every farmer, and a part of which belong to his ordinary system of labor; (2) that, whether through astive deterioration of the stock, the ravages of insect e.g.-eaters, the presence of parasites, or from known or nuknown climatic influences, they mysteriously disappear;

birds and fowls, wild and domestic; (4) that the line of their progress east is fixed by nature, that Nebraska is beyond that line, and that those pests can never become permanent residents of this and the other border States of the West; and to these facts we are gratified to add as the conclusion of the commission, expressed with the confidence of knowledge of a fact accomplished, that in their best judgment and belief "the long series of vis-itations has come to a close."

PETROLEUM.

The Excitement in the Bonanza District-

Striking a 4,000-Barrel Well.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune,
PARKER CITY, Pa., June 21.—The petroloum re-PARKER CITY, Pa., June 21.—The petroleum regions of Pennsylvania have, ever since the discovery of the oleaginous compound, been productive of very remarkable things. So frequently, in fact, have strange and lively events occurred, that the people inhabiting the different towns and cities in the regions have become used to them, and, unless something really amazing happens, but little excitement is occasioned. The TRIBUNE correspondent has seen the inside and outside movements of the oil-business from its origin up to the ments of the oil-business from its origin up to the present time, and, during the years that petro-

one that is owned and sailed by Capt.

Among J. McCartay.

OPEN TO NAVIGATION.
The start Ellen Hardy has passed through Ostbook, from Frairie day Sae, with a carge of wheat
bound for Green Bay. She was the first vocatimprovement was completed. Four since the
improvement was completed. Four since the
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ing with Saturday were as follows: Corn,
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freights were down.

GRAIN SHIPMENTS BY LAKE.
The shipment of grain by lake for the week ending with Saturday were as follows: Corn,
the condition of the previous week, notwithstanding
freights were shown.

GRAIN SHIPMENTS BY LAKE.
The shipment of grain by lake for the week ending with Saturday were as follows: Corn,
the condition of the previous week, notwithstanding
freights were shown.

MAYIGATION NOTES.

Curacos—Free thousand dollars is said to be
the amount paid by the parties who chartered the
sum Join between for the season. Her owner

MAYIGATION NOTES.

Curacos—Free thousand of the season. Her owner

May the shown of the previous week, notwithstanding
freights were shown.

MAYIGATION NOTES.

Curacos—Free thousand of the season. Her owner

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What has this highly civilized community to say to the common and the property of the pr

to prisoners are entirely void, and stand on our statute-books simply as shining monuments of legislative imbecility.

The reader is no doubt consoling himself with the reflection that no jailor or keeper on earth would be brutal enough to interfere with a prisoner's efforts to obtain counsel, or even to withhold from him his active sympathy and aid. But at the risk of shocking sich generous opinions of human nature, I must inform the reader that some jailors and turnkoys make a business of obstructing their prisoner's access to lawyers. Sometimes this obstruction is made from indolence, sometimes from natural meanness, and sometimes for the purpose of forcing them to employ as attorney as impudently as if he were a convict breaking the prison relies, and tell him squarely to his face that the men he wishes to seat the active that the prisoner is the Cook trouble. A year ago I have been any to the hard the contract of the prisoner in the Cook trouble. A year ago I have been any to the fail and deliberately thwards that their efforts as we prisoner in the Cook trouble. A year ago I have been and thrown into a duugeon for offering to another prisoner an attorney's card through the burs of his cage, neitner of whom had been convicted, but were only in jail on suspicion.

But I should not omit to point out the fact that, owing to the faulty construction of our Gounty Jaii, it is impossible for the jailor to carry out the law winch gives the attorney the right to see his client "alone and in private." In the men's department, the attorneys and their clients are admitted for consultation, in a sort of pen about ten feet square. And frequently this pen is crowded with people, and sometimes flooded with water. But the female department has not goven a pen. Attorneys are expected to stand up at a narrow iron gate at the end of a long, narrow passage, and talk to their female clients, who stand up on the inside of a prisoner failed or delayed to mail his outgoing and deliver his noroning mail, he should be harged by the

### CANTONMENT RENO.

The Indians.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
CANTONMENT RENO, Wyo. Ter., June 12. companies of the Fifth Cavairy arrived at this cantonment to-day under command of Capt.

Hamilton. The column will remain here one or
two days, then proceed to Clear Creek, the
location of their summer-camp, where they will
probably remain until next November. Clear location of their summer-camp, where they will probably remain until next November. Clear Creek is some forty miles distant from this place. The camp will be situated at or near the foot of the Big-Horn Mountains. As implied by the name, the water of the stream is very clear; also, it abounds in trout. The grazing in the vicinity is excellent, affording all the facilities for a good camp. The location is also favorable for the great purpose of a military camp in this country; that is, the defense of miners, who are crowding into the Big-Horn Mountains, from strageling bands of hostile Indians, who are still liable to infest the country. Large supplies of grain have been provided during the spring for whatever cavalry may be sent here. We now have at the post more than 300,000 pounds of corn, which, with the grass on the plans, will feed a large force until fall.

trade say that the immense strikes at Bullion will be outdone yet, and betting is being freely made upon greater results in that district.

FLORENCE M'CARTHY ON JAIL-REFORM.

To the Batter of The Tribuse.

Chricago, June 23.—Hitherto I have mentioned only one class of persons whom the State wrongfully incarcerates with convicted criminals. But the same wrong is perpetrated on another class, which appeals still more strongly to our sympaties. People who are arrested on suspicion of being issesse are imprisoned in the same jail is probably not so great an outrage as the other, for the charge of insanity parries the suspicion of crime. But it is nevertheless a most inhuman practice. I have myself had a client who was a lady of high respectability, and used to live in great style on one of the avenues, who was accused of insanity by her hasband, and was locked up thus. She was put into the female department of the common jail, and forced to spend a week or two in close intimacy with alleged prostitutes and thieves. When she had been tried she was released, and is now as sane as any-body.

What has this highly civilized community to say to that?

I called attention last week to one of our jail laws which asye that "minors shail be kept to that?

I called attention last week to one of our jail laws which asye that "minors shail be kept to that?

I called attention last week to one of our jail alway should be approached to spend a week or two in close intimacy with alleged prostitutes and thieves. When shall be kept to that?

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came interchangeable therewith. The panic ceased, and confidence became again restored. The effect in England of debasing the sliver coin piece by piece was exactly the same as the effect of our act of Congress demonetizing sliver. As in England, "the heavy coin goes to foreign lands," our heavy trade dollar being now in the circulation of China, India, and Japan.

We did not demonetize sliver here piece by piece, but by one sweeping act of a Congress acting in the interest and at the suggestion of Mr. Ernest Lloyd, the agent of foreign bond-holders and syndicates of capital, who brought £100,000 sterling to effect the demonetization of silver in America.

The English nation banged the ringleaders of their sliver conspiracy on Holborn Hill. Let the people at least retire the legislators of foreign bond-holders in our Congress to private life.

The aurophobist can never deny the axiomatic truth first discovered by Sir Isaac Newton, that the restoration of the silver circulation of a country brings down gold to an equilibrium with silver, and makes silver and gold interchangeable.

On this common ground the greenback men

changeable.

On this common ground the greenback men and hard-money men ought to meet, for, by a restoration of silver, gold, silver, and paper-money will cense.

money will be intercuring castle, and that the de-will cease.

Let the people once understand that the de-monetization of silver was not even passed through a mistaken policy, but for the purpose of enriching foreign capitalists and banking syndicates, and they will demand a financial policy in their interest, and a restoration of sil-ver coin to the place it occupied from 1736 down to 1873.

W. S. B.

#### ONE BANK LESS.

The Dry Goods to Wind Up—Difficulty in Making Profitable Investments the Cause ---Depositors to Be Paid in Full---Stock-holders to Get Between 75 and 100 Per

Cent.

New York Tribune, June 23.

The Dry Goods Bank of this city is about to go into liquidation. A meeting of some of the Directors was held last Tuesday and it was decided that The DP COORD Bank of this city is about to perform the continuous and the country of the country

AMUSEMENTS. THOMAS SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERTS THEO. EXPOSITION

Building THOMAS SATURDAY MATINEE.
To-morrow night, first Composers' Night, MENDELSSOHN, when the einment plants,
EMIL LIEBLING,

FIRST SYMPHONY NIGHT. Tickets for all concerts, 25 and 50 cents, at Exposition Building, and Root Sons', 158 State-st. Our penier & Skeidon, Managers. ADELPHI THEATRE.

J. H. HAVERLY.....Prop Grand production, in a manner never equaled.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

Every night this week by the stars of over 100 nights at the Grand Opers-House. New York City, Slavin's Uncle Tom Combination and Georgia Cabin Singers. Mr. GEORGE KUNKEL as "Uncle Tom."

"Topsy," ALFYCHIPPENDALE; "Eya," Little AMY SLAVIN.

New scenery, splendtd dramatic company, 50 choristers, 75 Georgia singers, 100 auxiliaries.

Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE. THIS WEEK ENGAGEMENT OF Mr. JOHN THOMPSON In his Famous Specialty Drama. ON HAND; or, True to the Last.

Wednesday and Saturday Matiness. General Admission, 25c. Reserved Seats, 50c. Night prices as usual. Monday, July 2—Benefit of BiLLY DAVIS. H. H. HELLER,

READY THIS DAY: THE ANTELOPE AND DEER OF AMERICA.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A Comprehensive Treatise upon the Character-istics, Habits, Affinities, and Capacity of Domestication of Antilocapra and Cervide of North America, By THE HON. JOHN DEAN CATON, LL. D., Ex-Chief Justice of the State of Illinois, and author of "A Summer in Norway." 8vo., cloth, \$4.00.

Published by HURD & HOUGHTON, New York.
The Riverside Press, Cambridge. "THE BATTLE OF BUNKERLOO." Those who are tired of reading about the tedions investment of Kars, or Ardahan, or Erzeroum, and are anxious for the fighting to begin, will turn with interest to the account in

SCRIBNER FOR JULY of the "Bettle of Bunkerloo," by an eye-witness. Among the participants in the engagement were Lord Nelson, Benedict Arnold, The Veiled Prophet of Khorasen, Jadas Maccabeus, Napoleon, Ivanhoe, Marlborough, Kossuth, Rhoderick Dhu, and Gen.

PROPOSALS. MAIL MESSENGER AND TRANSFER SERVICE. OHICAGO, ILL.
POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON, June 9, 1877.

duty.

It is required that the warons employed in the performance of the service shall be built with platform
greatings, front wheels to ture ander the body closed
body, which shall be built from bed, or sills paneled to
the height of an ordinary wagon body; above to be
built of plain wood, panel set off with moiding, lined
with causas with covered roof. The beleast of the

gearings, front wheels to turn under the body; closed body, which shall be built from bed or sills paneled to the height of an ordinary wagon body; above to be built of plain wood, panel set off with modding, lined with canvak with covered roof. The height of the centre of the roof clear above the floor of the wagon in the centre of the roof clear above the floor of the wagon, in a single wagons, or six and one-quarter feet in double wagons. The rear shall open below by gate to drop to a level with floor of the wagon, to fasten by means of a catch when shut; above, by doors hung on spring hinges, opening outward, so arranged that they shall shut tight against the gate and lock, and when nu locked shall spring open.

The double wagons fin all cases, and the single wagons whenever the proper performance of the cervice restance of the control of the co

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Chicago & N. W. Dixon Division.
Chicago & N. W. Pixon Division.
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Bond required with bid, \$14,000; check, \$670, D. M. KEY, Postm MAIL STATION SERVICE. CHICAGO, ILL.

Poer-Orrion Department, Washington, June 9, 1877.
Proposals will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 o'elock p. m. of July 25, 1877. (to be decided on or before July 31), for earrying the mails of the United States from Oct. 1, 1877, to June 30, 1879, in the City of Chicago, as herein specified.
Route No. 23, 476.
From Chicago Post-Office to Branch Office at West Division Station, 1M miles and back, forty-three trips per week. From Chicago Post-Office to Branch Office at South-rest Station, 34 miles and back, twenty-five trips per

From West Division Station to Branch Office at Northwest Station, 2 miles and back, in indexen trips per week.
From Chicago Post-Office to Branch Office at Northwest Station, 34 miles and back, six trips per week.
From Chicago Post-Office to Branch Office at Northwest Station, 34 miles and back, six trips per week.
The station of the stations or by any other canse, may be ordered by the Postmaster-General, and shall be paid for pro rate; and also that compensation pro rate shall be deducted in case of decrease in said service caused by any such removal or by the discontinuance of any of said Stations. In case of the failure of the accepted bidder to execute a contract, or of the abandonment of the service during the contract shall be executed and returned to the Department by or before Sept. 1, 1877, otherwise the accepted bidder will be considered an extreme the stations of the station of the service of the accepted bidder will be considered and returned to the Department by or before Sept. 1, 1877, otherwise the accepted bidder will be considered and returned to the contract for the service with other parties according to law.

accepted bidder will be considered as having falled, and the Postmaster-General may proceed be contract for the service with other parties according to law. Proposals should be scaled and superscribed "Proposals for Mail Station Service, Chicago, Illinois, and addressed "Second Assistant Postmaster-General, Post-Office Department, Washington, D. C."

Bond required with bid, \$10,000; check, \$600.

D. M. KEY, Postmaster-General. SPECIAL NOTICE. WITHOUT AN EQUAL:
The hygienic properties of Murray & Lanman's Piorida Water are a marked and distinctive feature of this dedictions perturb. Its wonderful power in relieving nerrous headache, fisiating turna, ordinary hysteria, and its healthful disinfectant properties in the sick-room, mark it as beculiarily adapted to the requirements of the bondior, the drawful residence of the bondior.

PROPOSALA. TO CONTRACTORS.

CONTRACTORS.

Oyrice Board of Trusters

Northers Indicase Hoard for Trusters

Eddix, III., June 19. 1877.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until 12 o ciock m., on the 2d day of July, 1977.

For furnishing all materials and performing all labor required in erecting and completing a two-story brick building for coal-house and work-shops, and also for a traine straw-bare with stone basement.

Also separate proposals for erection and completion estraw-bare with stone basement.

All materials or construction and finish of the systematic of the store foundations.

All materials or construction and finish of the systematic of the system o bond for the Internal such that any or proposals received, and no hid will be accepted unline party formists sufficient guarantee of skill, completely, and responsibility.

Proposals must be inclosed in sealed, envelopes, dorsed "Proposals for Building at fillings Norths Hospital for the Insanc at Kigin," and addressed to Board of Trustees, and left with Dr. K. A. Kilbour Superintendent at the Hospital.

Tenders are invited for the purchase of OLD IRON RAILS, delivered as follows:
About 5,000 tons at Montreal, Toronto, Sannia, Detroit Junction, or Buffalo.
About 2,000 tons at Portland.

About 2,000 tons at Portland.

The Company has wharfage accommodation for shipment by water at Toronto, Sarnis, and Portland, and deliveries would be made through the summer and autumn.

Offers, stating the price per ton (of 2,340 lbs.) and the place of delivery, will be received by the undersigned up to the 7th July.

JOSEPH HICKSON,

General Manager.

Montreal, June 15, 1877. RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY, licket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and the depota.

Dilane Geneva Express 9:30 a. in. 7:20 p. m. Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Omaha, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a. m. No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

a—Depot corner of Well and Kinzle-ats.

b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzle-ats. CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & MINNEAPOLIS LINE. Leave. Arrive.

CHICAGO. ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO

VANDAG CHI & DENVER SHORT LINES.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st, Bridge, and

Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Randolph-st. Leave. | Arrive.

Ransas City & Denver Fast Ex \*12:30 p. m. \*3:40 p. m. St. Louis & Springfield Ex .... 9:00 a. m. 8:00 p. m. St. Louis & Springfield Ex Ex \*19:00 a. m. 7:30 a. m. Pekin and Peteria Fast Express 9:00 a. m. 7:30 a. m. Peoria Express 12:35 p. m. 3:40 p. m. Peoria Express 9:00 a. m. 8:40 p. m. Peoria Excelvit & Rurlington 9:00 p. m. 7:30 p. m. Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex 9:00 a. m. 8:00 p. m. Streator Lacon, Wash ton Ex \*12:30 p. m. 3:40 p. m. Joilet & Dwight Accommidat n. 5:00 p. m. 9:20 a. m. CHICAGO. MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL BAILBOAD Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

Milwankee Express. 7:50 a. m. 7:30 p. m.
Wisconsia & Minnesota Thro'
Day Express. 10:00 a. m. 4:00 p. m.
Wisconsin Idwa, and Minnesota Express. 5:05 p. m. 11:00 a. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro'
Night Express. 10:00 p. m. 17:00 a. m.
All trains run vis Milwankee. Tickets for St. Pania
and Minnespoils are good either vis Madison and Prairio
du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winons.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-secon Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark. 

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD-Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 50 Clark-st., and as depots.

Mendota, Ottawa, and Streator 7:23 a.m. 7:45 p. m. Mendota, Ottawa, and Streator 4:15 p.m. 10:40 a.m. Rockfrd, D'buque, &Slonz Cley 9:20 a.m. 4:25 p.m. Rockfrd, D'buque, &Slonz Cley 9:20 a.m. 4:25 p.m. Pacific Express for Omaha and Kansas Cley 10:50 a.m. 5:40 p.m. Pacific Right Express for Omaha, Kansas Cley 10:50 a.m. 5:40 p.m. 10:50 a.m. 5:45 a.m. MIGHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second
Ticket Office, of Clark-st., southeast corner of I
dolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

| Leave. | Arrive. Mail (via Main and Air Line)... • 7:00 a. m. • 6:55 p. m. PITTSBURG, PL WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.
Depot. corner Canai and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices,
65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

Leave. Arrive.

Mail and Express. 5:15 p. m. 4:30 s. m.
Pacific Express. 9:10 p. m. 8:30 s. m.
Fast Line. 9:10 p. m. 8:30 s. m.

Leave. | Arrive.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN. Leave. Arrive.

PITTIBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R. Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sta., West Side.

| Depart. | Arrive. CHICAGO, BOCK ISLAND & PACIFIC BAILROAD. Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House. Leave. | Arrive.

Depart. Arrive. CINCINNATI AIR LINE & KOKONO LINE. From Ry. Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-size

Depart. | Arriva. LAKE NAVIGATION.

Steamship Line.

OAL FOR FAMILY USE.

#### THE CITY. GENERAL NEWS.

The Woman's Gospel Temperance Association will hold a memorial service, in memory of the Rev. J. H. Leonard, at the Mariner's Temple, corner of Market and Michigan streets, this evening at 8 o'clock. Ali are invited.

John Allen, the gentlemanly manager of the Adelphi Theatre, last night fell through a hole in the sidewalk near the theatre, while talking to Mr. Haverly, and was quite seriously injured. He was taken to his home on Monroe street, and at-

Alice Houston, 28 years of age, an inmate of a nonee of ill-fame at No. 120 Fourth avenue, kept by Minnie Brooks, committed suicide yesterday by taking a large dose of laudanum, which she had rocared the night before. Dr. Aiken was called no attend her, but too late to be of any service. The inquest will be held to-day.

Coroner Deitzsch yesterday held inquests upon the three little boys who were drowned Saturday noon in a slip on the North Branch, and found a verdict of accidental drowning. An inquest was also held upon Fritz Marteno, at No. 8 Thirty-eighth street, and a verdict of suicide by hanging was returned.

The funeral services of George Sedgwick took place at 3 o'clock yesterday at his late residence, No. 70 Twenty-fourth street. The coffin was decorated with a number of choice floral offerings sent by friends. The pall-bearers were Wirt Dexter, A. H. Buriey (of Burley & Tyrell), Mr. Buck (of Buck & Rayner), M. Bryant, S. M. Millaru, and Walter McIntyre. The body was sent to Stockbridge, Mass., for burlal, by the Michigan Central Railroad, at 5:15 p. m.

Brilley, Mass., for burial, by the Michigan Central Ralifoad, at 5:15 p. m.

RELIEF FOR ST. JOHN.

A called meeting of the members of the Order of Knights of Pythias resident in Chicago was held last evening in the hall, northwest-corner of LaSalle and Adams streets, to take measures to organize relief for the suffering Knights of St. John, N. B. It was explained by one of the officers present that there were only two Lodges of the Order (New Brunswick No. 1, and Union No. 2) in St. John, and that it was hardly necessary to organize a Relief Committee or any similar organization in this city. The decision of the meeting, reached after some discussion, was that it was best to relegate the whole matter to the-Lodges, each to collect what it chose and send the same to Deputy Supreme Chancellor, J. R. Armstrong, at St. John.

FOR THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

Gen. Sheridan, accompanied by Gen. George A. Forsyth, Gen. Delos B. Sackett, Gen. James W. Forsyth and Capt. Carpenter of the Ninth Infantry, leave to-day for a trip to the Custer battlefield and the Indian country. The General and party go by way of the Union Pacific Ralifoad to Green River, Wyoming, and thence on horseback through the Rocky Mountains. Two companies of cavalry will act as escort to the party. At the northern base of the Ing Horn adountains a number of indian scouts and several companies of cavalry will be added to the party. The transportation of provisions will be by mules. It is expected that the 'party will be gone about six months. Gen. Sheridan has never been through the section he proposes traversing, and he goes to gain a knowledge of its topography.

ALMOST A MURDER.

her murder came very near being added yes Another muraer came very near being added yesterday to the already long list. At about 7:30 last evening a ruffanly, rowdylstu criver on the bus, line of A. & P. Ragor, named John Metzger, mearly killed Edward Schoeppe, cashier for the firm, by striking him over the left temple with a hickory stretcher, or spreader, as it is sometimes called. Metzger is a son of the notorious "Mother" Metzger, keeper of a house of ill-repute on West Washington street. His brother's wife is the same sort of a woman, and hence John cannot be considered in any other light than a scion of a most rotten and corrupt family. And he does not belie his reputation. He has generally exed out an existence by stersing when he could not live off his relatives, or find a job with some side-show to a circus. Some two weeks ago he applied for a job at Ragor's barn, and upon putting up \$15 security, or the "bank," as it is called, was given temporary employment. Since then he has twice resigned, worked soveral days in the stable, spenthis "bank," and has then humbly begged to be allowed to work up a "bank" again and secure temporary employment. Saturday night he was discharged, not, as he suspected, because he had broken a whiffletree during the day, but because the spotter for the line had caught him knocking down too much. Yesterday evening he ay to the already long list. At about 7:30 last again and secure temporary employment. Saturday night he was discharged, not, as he aspected, because the had broken a whiftletree during the day, but because the spotter for the line had caught him knocking down too much. Yesterday evening he presented himself at the office in a drunken condition, and in an insulting manner demanded what was due him. Mr. Schoeppe told him plainly that Sunday was no payday, and that he could not have his money anyway until he sobered off. One word brought on another, until Mctzger became so violent that he rushed upon Schoeppe with the stretcher, while the latter was sitting in the front door. Schoeppe saw him coming, dodged the blow, and ran into the office, Mctzger following. Here he picked up an iron stove wremener to defend himser, but before he could use it his antagonist had knocked him senseless with a terrific olow from the stretcher. Mctzger threatened several of the employees who were about 4c interfere, and then followed Schoeppe's staggefing form to the sidewalk. Schoeppe fell in the gutter, and Metzger, seeing that he had badly injured him, ran through the oarn into the aliey, and thence between some houses into Bunker street, and Metzger, seeing that he had badly injured him, ran through the oarn into the aliey, and thence between some houses into Bunker street, and Metzger, seeing that he may funder one of them. Officers Cook, Carey, McCann, and Coliman were early upon the scene, and started in pursuit, Coffman aring two shote as he ran, with the intention of halling the refuzee. Affer quite a little chase, Officer Cook went boldly unner the house in which he had desappeared, and soon brought him out to daylight, and thence to the station. Dr. Dodge, who attenued the injured cannot be told until the swelling subsides, and upon these points depends the young man's life. Metzger is about 25 years old, but three than the sease were on the sould of the injured cannot be told until the swelling subsides, and upon these points depends the young man's life. Metzger is a

ns to Officer Blood, of the American District Tel-raph, and by him was locked up in the Armory, he wounded man. Thomas Fagan, of No. 614 alon etrect, was stiended by Dr. Andrews, who as yet unable to state the extent of his Irjuries, he ball passed through the left shoulder blade, de could not be found, and appearances indicate at it is a most severe wound. Morris freely ac-nowledges the shooting, and when arrested the apon, with one barrel empty, was found in his secession.

ST. JOHN'S DAY. BERATION YESTERDAY BY THE CHI-CAGO CONSISTORY. estarday was the anniversary of St. John the prist, a day hallowed by the Freemasons, whose ron saint he is supposed to be. The architects unclent days called him their especial patron at. The Catholics, lest there might be a mise about the date of his birth, honor him estally on June 24 and August 26, for which these where hear est anart by the Charch.

pecially on June 24 and August 26, for which these days have been set apart by the Church. St. John was the forerunner of the Lord Jesus Christ, and of the Pricet Zacharius and Elizabeth. He was born five years before Christ, at either Jutta or fleoron, and was beheaded some time about A. D. 28. His birth and office were foretold by income in the Temple of Jeruslem. John was because the marriage of Herod Antipus with his distre-in-law, Herodias. There is very little in history which gives any reason why St. John the Eaptist should have become the especial Saint of Hasonry. There is nothing to show that he ever was a linean or ever had anything to do with the order in those days. Still he was an immaculate, good man, and it is more than probable that for that reason his name has been recred and passed down as fit for honor. In the East the day has been made the occasion usually of grand Masonic celebrations, and Masons everywhere generally make St. John's Day a day of joy. It is mine years ago since the day fill on Sunday, and therefore a Masonne display yesterday was out of the question. However, the Consistory appropriately celebrated in their Hall, in the American Express Building. However, the Consistory appropriately celebrated in their Hall, in the American Express Building. However, the Consistory appropriately celebrated in their Hall, in the American Express Building. However, the Consistory appropriately celebrated in their Hall, in the American Express Building. However, the Consistory appropriately celebrated in their Hall, in the American Express Building. However, the Consistory appropriately celebrated in the Hall, in the American Express Building. However, the Consistory appropriately celebrated in the Hall, in the American Express Building. However, the Consistory appropriately celebrated in the Hall, was crossing the wide open prairie at the head of Indian River in the American Express Building. However, the Consistory appropriately celebrated in the cremonics, though of a very impressive chara

mey (33), Walter A. Stevens (33), Dr. J. Alien (33), Dr. H. N. Huribert (33), G. W. (433), John Sheville (33), John O'Neill F. G. P. M. Norman T. Gassette (32), H. H. 33), F. Geodale (32), Amos Fettibone (32), R. McClelland (32), P. F. DeLuce (32), E. B. Meyers (33).

There was some very fine music appropriate to the occasion, led by C. C. Phillips, and an excellent quartette, R. R. French presiding at the organ. John Sheville, of New Jersey, delivered a fecture on "Freemasonry in the Orient." After the ceremonies a lunch was served.

ST. STANISLAUS.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR A CORNER-STONE LAYING.
A meeting of delegates of several Catholic Societies was held yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock in St. Stanislans Catholic Church, corner of Noble and Bradley streets, to make arrangements for the

St. Stanislaus Catholic Church, corner of Noble and Bradley streets, to make arrangements for the laying of the corner-stone of the new church edifice which is now in course of erection at the corner of Noble and Ingraham streets. The Bev. Father Barzyuski, priest of the parish, presided.

At a meeting held a week ago Feter Kiolbassa was chosen Chief Marshal, and the societies which are to participate were classed in three divisions. The first will be composed of Catholics under the leadership of the President of St. Vincent of Paul's Society; the second of Irish Catholics under J. P. Ivery, and the third of Bohemians and Poles under the leader of the Wenceslaus Society. The three Division-Commanders are to select their own aids.

Yesterday's meeting decided that the place of rendezvous for the Bohemian and Polish Societies should be at the corner of Noble and Bradley street. Thence they should take up their march on Noble street to Cornell, where they will be joined by St. Boniface Society; thence to Mitwankee avenue, on Milwankee avenue to Desplaines street, and on that street to St. Fatrick's Church, where they will be joined by the Josuit and Bohemian Societies of the churches of that neighberhood; thence back on Desplaines to Milwankee avenue, thence to Chicago avenue, where they will meet the German Societies; continue on Milwankee avenue to Noble street and thence to the scene of the ceremony. All the Catholic Societies are invited to join, and those who have not yet signified their intention of marching in the procession will be assigned a place in line if they report at the rendezvous.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Foley will officiate in the exercises, assisted by all the leading priests of the city. The Rev. Dr. McMullen, of the Church of the Holy Name will deliver the sermon. The exercises will be short, as the weather will undoubtedly, be warm; therefore there will be but one address.

address.

The new edifice of St. Stanislans Church is to be of the Romanesque order of architecture, with two towers in the front. It is to be 80x200 feet in dimensions, and of white brick.

CRIMINAL.

Griffin, the rowdy who was shot by Officer Jones, of the Twenty-second Street Station, cannot be found, and, in consequence, the extent of his in-juries have not been ascertained. His friends refuse to talk about the affair.

John Haley helped himself to a horse and buggy belonging to Anton Michel, of No. 669 Halsted street, but was discovered just as he was making away with it, and was given a ride to the West Twelfth Street Station by the gentlemanly pro-

At 5:30 last evening Sergt. Raymond, of Buck & Hamblin's Merchant Police, came upon a gang of thieves who were runmaging about in the paint and oil store of H. M. Hooker, on Kandolph street near Clinton. After a lively chase, the officer succeded in capturing one of them giving the name of Michael Mohyde, and turned him over to the police of the West Madison Street Station.

At an early hour yesterday morning Officer J. H. McAvoy, of the West Twelfth Street Station, At an early hour yesterday morning Officer J.

H. McAvoy, of the West Twelfth Street Station, came upon a couple of young thieves who had just entered the gun and hardware store of M. J. Pribyl, No. 197 Halsted street, and were at that moment engaged in ferreting about on the inside for plunder. He laid in wait for them and succeeded in capturing one of them, a young chap giving the name of John McCarthy, but better known among crooks as the "Kid from Troy." His pal escaped, and the police are still in pursuit. They secured no booty, of consequence at this place, but npon the "kids" person were found a number of old coins that were identified by J. & C. Nowak, of No. 584 Halsted street, whose place was entered by the same gang several days ago.

At au carly hour yesterdays morning Officer Beck.

by the same gang several days ago.

At au early hour yesterday morning Officer Beck of the West Madison Street Station came across a fellow giving the name of John Smith, and as he could not satisfactorily explain how he came into possession of 400 pounds of lead pipe evidently freshly cut from private residences, he was locked up at time west western street Station. Later Officer Barrett and others visited the prisoner's residence on Jefferson street, and there found a quantity of similar material sufficient to guarantee them in arresting the immates of the house. Arriving at the Station, one man refused to give his name, another gave the name of Thompson, and the two other persons were booked as Henry Walper and Mary Smith. The police think they have broken up a den of thieves, and want ail persons who have lost lead pipe, brasses, etc., to call at the Station and, if possible, identify their property.

#### FLORIDA SNAKES.

The Deadly Rattler and His Destroyer-

You may spend the whole winter fishing and hunting in Florida and not see a snake. This is easily explained. For years the Peninsula has been a vast cattle-range. During spring and autumn cow-boys burn the dry prairies and savainas to keep the grass fresh and green. These fires spread to the scrub and hammocks, and thousands of reptiles perish. On walking over the blackened ground it is not uncommon to see the tail of a tread snake protruding from

over the blackened ground it is not uncommon to see the tail of a dead snake protruding from a mole-hole. Caught by the fire in an effort to escape, he is burned to death.

Of the different species of snakes only two are thought to be poisonous. They are the moccasin and the rattlesnake. Their venom readily yields to the whisky treatment if taken in time, although this in a measure depends upon the location of the bite. It is said that a man it Alachua County died within five minutes after being bitten. The reptile's fanges struck him in the neck while he was sleeping, and ejected poison into the jugular vein. Moccasins are divided into four classes,—the cotton-mouth, the stump-tail, a water moccasin, similiar to our water-pilot, and an upland moccasin, resembling a copperhead in shape, and fully as deadly. bling a copperhead in shape, and fully as deadly I gather this information from the natives and five winters of personal experience.

The ruttlesnake is divided into two families The rattlesnake is divided into two families. The most virulent is the ground rattler. It is between twelve and twenty inches long, and not much larger than a common lead pencil. It coils, springs its tiny rattle, and jumps the same as its large brother. Its skin is a bright black in color; but the diamond marks are not so clearly defined as in the big rattler. During the hot summer days it lies under sand-sweeping palmetto fans, or creeps into gardens and sleeps in the shade of the cabbage and bananas. In clearing up litter, a man might easily pick up one unawares. Lieut. Wright, of the United States Coast Survey, tells me that he found them very numerous in the salt-water marshes between Dummitt's Grove and Banana Creek. In one day he crushed two beneath his boot-heel. Last summer Dr. Fox and Capt. Sams, of New Smyrna, were running a wild cat on a small palmetto island between the East Channel and Devil's Elbow, at the entrance of Musquito Lagoon. They had fired the hammock, and as they stood in the marsh grass awaiting the frightened game, the Doctor said:

"Lichar a big ratticenake; but he's a long distance off."

The Captain listened. "That's a ground."

the frightened game, the Doctor said:

"I hear a big rattlesnake; but he's a long distance off."

The Captain listened. "That's a ground rattler," he said. "I know the sound too well.

Don't stir, for he may be mighty close to us."

The warning was heeded. After careful search they found the deadly little reptile coiled at their feet on a mat of dead grass. Its tail was flying like the wings of a humming-bird, and it was ready to strike on the least motion. The breech of a gun quickly crushed its head it was fitteen inches long, about the size and color of a stick of licorice, and had nine rattles, so small that they would go into a needle-case. The genuine rattlesnakes grow to a monstrous size,; and their colors are more brilliant than those of the Northern species. They have been killed twelve feet long and as large as a stovepipe. Capt. Devall, of Palatka, avers that he saw one, twenty odd years ago, with forty-seven rattles. Incredible as this may seem, Col. Pratt, of the Palatka Heradd, declares that he has seen one with fifty-two. These serpents frequent high, sandy ridges, and occasionally lurk in gardens and in plowed fields. They have even been known to make their way into barns and houses. The beach scrub, where seldom burned, is aliye with them. Some monsters have been killed on Anastasia Island, opposite St. Augustine. In the spring I have counted in one day on the beach between Canaveral and Indian River Inlet ten freshly-shed skins.

After one rattiesnake is killed, another is

Judge's curjosity was excited. To use his own words, "The squirrel was jumping around right smart, and appeared as if he didn't know what to do with hisself." Its attention was not distracted by the Judge's approach, for it continued prancing over the sand in a concentric course, as though crazed. The Judge walked up with the intention of capturing it. Suddenly he was confronted by an enormous rattlesnake. It was stretched out in the wire grass surrounding the sand, with its head toward the squirrel. On seeing the Judge, it threw itself into a coil and made a noise like that of a buzz-saw. Its tail rattled with terrible carnestness. The squirrel ceased his antics, and sat up on the sand as motionless as a statue. Finding neither stick nor stone on the prairie, the Judge tried to scare the snake by threatening gestures. These incensed the reptile. It reared both crest and tail, darted out its forked tongue, and jumped fully eight feet toward the Judge. His Honor then got angry, and threw clods of earth and grass. At this the serpent flew into an ungovernable rage. Its eyes fairly flashed fire. Apparently aware that there was no dangerous weapon within reach, it ran straight for the Judge, as though it meant to close with him. It finally became so active that Connor was glad to leave it. As he walked away it resumed its position, and the squirrel began its dance of death, charmed by its buzzing music. The Judge says that the snake was certainly nine feet long. The mystery is how came the squirrel and its charmer on a salt-water prairie, a mile from any tree. charmer on a salt-water prairie, a mile from any ree. More singular still, these large rattlers have

More singular still, these large rattlers have been seen swimming in the salt-water. Ur. Wallace, of Daytona, informs me that he has seen them apparently crossing from the beach to the main land at Castle Windy. Three years ago Capt. Neil, of New Bedford, one of Swift's live-oak Superintendents, met a monster near Musquito Inlet, going out with the tide. The snake espied Neil's boat, and made a desperate effort to board her. The Captain beat it off with the oars, but the fight lasted two or three minutes. The serpent, at last disabled, drifted away with the current, and was finally swallowed by a snake.

The large rattlers are said to follow herds of cattle. Cow-boys say that they smell the milk dropping from the udders of the cows, and take up the trail, with a view to milking them. This is done while the cows are lying on the ground chewing their cuds. When the serpent takes the teat in its mouth the cow stops chewing, and becomes as still as death. Thus she remains until the scaly thief is satisfied. She seems to know that the least motion would be fatal. One snake has been known to milk two cows successively.

seems to know that the least motion would be fatal. One snake has been known to milk two cows successively.

In the fall, when palmetto berries are ripe, the rattler crawls to the top of the full-booted tree and hides beneath its dark-green fans. The berries attract the cardinal grosbeaks, bull-inches, mocking-birds, and parroquets, and they fall under the infernal magnetism of the snake. The rattlesnake when trodden on does not invariably bite a person. Bethune, an old Indian river mail-carrier, while deer-hunting last summer, stepped square on a rattler. He felt it yield and move under his feet, and then heard its ominous humming. He jumped nearly ten feet, and turned as white as a sheet, but he says that the snake made no effort to bite him.

A more remarkable story is that told concerning the wife of Judge Connor. She is deaf, and this intensifies a natural dread of rattlesnakes, as she cannot hear their notes of warning. Some time ago her husband and a neighbor were doctoring a sick colt. She was standing in the path, holding some camphor and a bottle of liniment. She felt something cold and scaly colling around her leg. Drawing aside her dress and looking down she saw a rattlesnake gazing steadily in her face, slipping out its red torgue, and waving its head to and fro as high as her hand. The blood rolled away from her heart. She screamed and jumped aside so spasmodically that the snake lost its hold and was left on the ground. It is possible that the serpent was trying to fascinate her, but her deafness barrel out its low musical sound. As the Judge and his neighbor ran up the path she stood trembling with terror on the point of a faint.

"She's bit," said the neighbor, in a low tone. "He didn't bite me," she retorted, without, however, hearing what he had said.

"She's bit," said the neighbor repeated, "but she

"He didn't bite me," she retorted, without, however, hearing what he had said.
"She's bit," the neighbor repeated, "but she was so skeer the didn't feel it."
"Are you sure he didn't bite you, Mary?" "Are you sure he didn't bite you, Mary?"
asked the Judge.
"No, he didn't bite me," she replied; "I
know he didn't."
And she was right. She pleaded for the life
of the snake because it had spared her; but the
Judge, to use his own expression, "mopped
hell out of it."
The enemies of the rattlesnake include the

hell out of it."

The enemies of the rattlesnake include the hog, the deer, and the eagle. The hog thrusts his fat chops into the snake's face, meekly receives its bite, seizes the reptile by the neck, places its hoofs on its body, and tears; it asunder. No blood is drawn, the poison is harmless in the fat, and the convergence of the asunder. No blood is drawn, the poleon is harm-less in the fat, and the porter rets a fair meal. A drove of hogs will clear the wildest country of rattlesnakes. When a buck sees a rattler, he springs upon it like lightning, bringing his feet together upon its head and body, thus cut-ting it to pieces, for the hoofs of a Floridian deer are as hard and sharp as a razor. An eagle stills the snake while it is sunning itself. The bird descends with the velocity of an arrow, striking the reptile with such force as to sever

striking the reptile with such force as to sever the vertebras.

But the deadliest foe of the rattler is the common blacksnake. He is a public benefactor, and ought to be protected by the State Legislature, even if he does pick up a chicken or two occasionally. He grows very long, and, unlike his Northern compeer, never assails a human being. The rattler fears and shuns him; and well he may, for the blacksnake is as agile and quick as the mainspring of a watch, and as full of fight as a buildog. Meeting his antagouist, he attacks without delay. After colling and sounding an alarm, the rattler keenly watches its assailant. At the first the blacksnake slowly gildes around its spiral enemy, as though studying its weak points. He frequently hisses, and increases his speed with each cycle, ever keeping an eye on the rattler. The latter twists its head with every revolution of its assailant. Swifter sweeps the blacksnake around the circle. At the full bent of his speed the rattler grows dizzy. In a twinkling it is caught by the throat, and the coils of the two snakes are intermingled. The contest is decided by main strength. As they writhe in the grass the superior prowess of the blacksnake is manifest. The rattler is slowly strangled. Sometimes its body is swallowed, but this does not always follow. The coach-whip, a long, clean-cut snake, frequently assists the blacksnake, and instances are given in which a dozen coach-whips and blacksnake joined forces and killed a small regiment of rattlers.

Vultures and buzzards, with all their appetite

snakes joined lorces and ment of rattlers.
Vultures and buzzards, with all their appetite for carrion, will never touch any thing bitten by a rattlesnake; but when his snakeship himself is killed, they devour him with the greatest

A Horrible Crime.

A Horrible Crime.

Lebanon Kentuckian.

We have just heard a startling piece of news from Washington County. It seems that a young man, whose name we could not learn, married, some time back, a Miss Bowls, whose family had at one time lived on the lands of Mr. A. S. Mayes. The girl had been seduced, and, before marriage, had given birth to a deformed and idiot child. Her husband appears to have been dissatisfied about the child, and had influenced his wife to agree to a mode of getting rid of it. With this view a box was obtained, and the child, while yet alive, nailed up in it. But, while this was going on, a neighbor woman happened in, and, hearing a strange noise in the box, inquired and found out what was done. She bersunded them to open the box and take the little thing out. The news, however, of this matter got out, and a few nights thereafter a mob visited the house, and the next morning the husband and wife were seen hanging to a tree in the neighborhood. This event occurred about ten days ago.

A Blue-Glass Experiment. We were yesterday invited by John Loveland to visit his grapery on the corner of Elm and School streets. One year ago the 10th of the present month he set his grapevines, cutting them back to the ground. Having read something of Gen. Pleasonton's theory as to vegetation, he arranged his grapery so that the proportion of blue glass was one to five. Last summer the building was filled completely with vines. At present the vines are literally laden with grapes. Mr. Loveland says he does not know as there is any virtue in the blue glass, but certain it is there never was such a growth of grapes known before in Westerly.—Westerly (Khode Island) letter to the Providence Journal.

A Tennessee Meat-Shower. A Tennessee Meat-Shower.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

A meat-shower fell at Franklin, Tenn., Thursday night last. A scientific man says: "I have placed the substance under a rair microscope, and find it an organism, a loricated infusoris. The inclosing jelly is perfectly transparent, except a little coal dust and paint from the tin roof. Each animalcule is inclosed in a case or shell of silica, and all are alike, of the same family. One drop contains about fifty or sixty, and they have plenty of room to float around. They are about one four-hundredths of an inch long. Where they came from I cannot say; possibly from the decaying heaps of kelp in the full of Mexico, or, as the winds have been from the north for some time, they may have come from the lakes."

The fastion illustrations of Andrew' Bactor are of a high style of art, and extend through all departments of dress; while the literature of its pages is admirable in style and variety, showing thorough editorial management. Send 10 cents for specimen copy to W. R. Andraws, tincinnation.

merican Indian, in his skins and feathers, turns THE LONDON SEASON.

A Mammoth Social Phenomenor in the World's Capital.

Why British Fashionables Have Their Gala Term in Midsummer.

A Rain of Dinners, and Receptions, and Parades in the Park.

One Hundred and Twenty Nights in a Dress-Coat.

Few Americans ever know anything about that mammoth social phenomenon called the London season. In the spring and early summer, when the exodus of travel takes place from the United States into Europe, Americans ared in the purchasing of "outfits," or in arranging letters of credit with their bankers, and too eager to breathe the more foreign atmosphere of the Continent, to have much thought about the extraordinary movement of polite civiliza-tion which is just then having place in the Britcommon kind are required to introduce them into the defended circles of English society. Perhaps a half-dozen Western Republicans in a year come armed with the extraordinary creleutials, and have inclination and leisure to remain in London while they may be inducted into the wilderness of entertainments which characterize its season. Topographically considered, a London season is not an affair of London at all, but of

or the part of English Babylon which has Bel-gravia square as its centre, and its periphery within two miles of that distinguished neigh-borhood. Inside of this limit lie Westminster and the Houses of Parliament, the famous streets Regent and Piccadilly, the Academies of Science and Art, the great parks, and, grouped about the latter, the palaces of the nobility—every-thing, in short, which divides polite London

from the vulgar, shopkeeping city.

Considered with reference to its time in the year, the English season is the world's out-of-season. The nation gifted with a political contitution which does not contain its laws, with a sovereign not permitted to rule, and which produces its arboreal fruits on vines clinging to garden walls, consistently differs from the or der of Nature in having its urban polite period amid the fervors of midsummer. The London season in this respect is indeed an anomaly. Fashionable society in other countries begins its gaia term in November and closes it in April -retreating from Nature during its unattractive period. The English crowd to their Capital with the breaking of May buds, and the last of their metropolitan festivities die away amid the excessive dusts and heats of July. The ec-centric term of the London season is fixed by

the

HABITS OF THE ARISTOCRACY.

Polite life elsewhere has its beginning and inspiration in cities—the centres of commerce and of intellectual activities. Good society in England has its strong roots in the country, in the family seats of the nobles, and of the landed gentry. It is distinguished, in a word, as the only modern cultivated society which is rural rather than urban, keeping always its flavor of the soil. Once a year this cultivated provincial society makes its irruptions into the great city where it elects to hold its holiday. The London season becomes a kind of social reservoir filled by trickling tributaries from every part of the Kingdom. Its temporal limits, as I have intimated, are determined by English aristocratic tastes and usages. The ancient passion for foxhunting during the winter months has not diminished among the gentry, and one of the tra-HABITS OF THE ARISTOCRACY. hunting during the winter months has not diminished among the gentry, and one of the traditions in this same grade of English life is to assemble the members of a household at the country home during Christmas-tide. The great families like to remain at their rural seats until after the Easter festival; the smaller families take their pattern after the great, and so the beginning of the London carnival is delayed until the middle of spring. "Going up to London "for the season, as the English express it, is like going to a half, those appearing most distinguized who appear late.

The far-off hint of the season is the ASSEMBLING OF PARLIAMENT IN PERRUARY The first step toward the great fashionable holiday is then considered taken. In the interval between this event and the week after Eastertide, the feminine portion of English families which are to take part in the London carnival, is believed to retain itself in rural seclusion with considerable impatience. British matrons who are liable to estimate the importance of the

with considerable impatience. British matrons who are liable to estimate the importance of the season with reference to the opportunity for securing desirable matches for elder daughters, grow anxious for an early settlement in their town residences. Younger daughters who are about to enter upon their first year of society exist for two months in a state of nervous anticipation. In London itself there are also signs of looking forward to its annual transformation. Members of Parliament, including the heads of many strong households, arrive and take residence in lodgings until the coming of their families. Just enough entertsinments must be attempted to preserve these representatives of the state from social staguation. There begins to be a little activity in the palaces of the great clubs along Pail Mall and in the houses of various resident journalistic and literary celebrities that series of entertainments known as "At Homes," and which maintain as the model London geographions throughout the season, is faintly intisted. At the end of March. Homes," and which maintain as the model London geogetions throughout the season, is faintly initiated. At the end of March a few of the earlier arriving aristocratic families, whose heads are in one or the other Houses of Parliament, are already in town; there is a perceptible bustle of life in the fashionable neighborhoods, and a score of window-blinds are seen to be lowered in the grim quarter of Belgravia. During April the season breaks out manifestly in the parks. For the parks are the pulse of the London gala year, the show of equipage and riders on the grand parades giving always evidence of the exact state of social activity. Receptions and entertainments of all sorts thicken with the advance of April, and with the opening of the Royal Academy of Art in May the DRAMA OF THE LONDON SEASON

Royal Academy of Art in May the

DRAMA OF THE LONDON SEASON

is fairly introduced.

An attempt to describe in detail the Engisl.
fashionable year when it is fully commenced, if
it did not begir, would end in madness. A London season is the very aggregation and jumble
of Human events. It is an annual celebration
four months long, in the largest city of the
world, of all the pleasurable concerns of mankind.

The Russian sighs for St. Petersburg; the Mussulman longs for Stamboul; a German centres
about Vienna or Berlin, and the Latin races
draw to Paris. But London, that could swallow
within its limits all these cities, is the magnet
of the world, and offers a social season so varied and extensive as to absorb the distinctive
characteristics of the several European Capitals
into its massive cosmopolitanism. Parliament,
whose session is the central fact around which
the season revolves, is a vortex of political consideration from Hindostan to Quebec. Art has
its reunnons, and draws after it aristocracy and
fashion. Twice a week the votaries of the parlors sit in opera dress to hear the lectures of the
Royal Institution scientists—such as Huxley,
Tyndall, and Farrar becoming the mentors of
good society. London, from April to August,
is a rain of dinners and receptions and parades
in the park, while the substantial and varied
interests of the world of politics and art, run
through all the festivities and keep the season
from degenerating into mere social irivolity. It

from degenerating into mere social irivolity. It is

A MEDLEY OF LIFE, in which pleasure and profit are combined on a scale such as society nowhere cise has the daring or the means to attempt. Cosmopolit unism, not in manners, but in the variety of the interests and persons consorted for its employment, distinguishes above all the English social season. The world seems turned down from the poles to the equator to furnish the physiognomies of races that are destined to confront you in a London drawing-room in the middle of May. The season at the Continential Capitals are over with the winter, and that you should encounter here, where they have been attracted from Europe, Frenchmen, Russians, Italians, Norwegians, of distinguished names and histories, is to be anticipated. But there are delegates from the races farther off. A Tartar Chief is your visawis at a dunner party; a polite New Zealander on your left pushes you the salt. At a reception two hours later an Icelandic poet gives you an account of the earliest manuscripts of the Edda, and you turn to be instructed by a Brahmin upon the existing evidences of Alexander the Great's campaign in the Punjaub. A swarthy Abyssinian relates to you the mysteries of King Theodore's domestic economy. He is in charge of King Theodore's son, a mild looking lad who stands at his elbow, and whom the English have invited over for a civilized education, in generous revenge for the insults of his ferocious progenitor. An Arab delends the revelations of the prophet against the miracles. A North

American Indian, in his skins and feathers, turns up on an afternoon as a feature at an artist's conservacione.

All of these reographical personages, unless perhaps the American Chief, appear quite as much at nome under a London roof as yourself, and address you in the most conventional and idiomatic English. London society, unlike that of other European capitals.

ADMITS OF NO JARGON OF TONGUES.

There is no weakly polite giving way to the frailty of a foreign speech. All these characters of diver zones and races conform in their manners and dress, and pay deference to the Anglo-Saxon vernacular. English dignity and ignorance alike demand it. The British social instinct is not believed to be very vivid, but, in this vast parade field of London, it exhausts the excuses of the body and intellect for bringing men and women together. Eating is the first and last condition of English sociability. His companionship may not be very exhibarating, but a bottle of sherry, with a loaf and cheese placed between you and an Englishman on a table, proclaims his having accepted you on even terms of respectability and acquaintance. The table plays an essential role in the drama of the London season. Society offers you its breakfast at 12 o'clock. At 2 you are demanded for lunch. You are arranged to accept tea at a West End terrace at 5, to dine at 8, to attend a reception at 10, and finish a supper of substantial viands an hour before midnight. You drink coffee at a club, and visit a scientific cabinet or an athletic match in the morning. You drive to the Royal Academy or a bazaar in an afternoon interlude. To-morrow the programme is not less exacting, but unchanged. An artist's studio or a garden pavilion is a pretext for a morning ment all free.

120 Nights in A Dress-coar, and to receive a liberal education. Amid the storm of engagements, even the humblest actor who enters for a part is booked with appointments a fortnight in advance, and is never so rash as to accept an additional obligation without first inspecting the c

storm of engagements, even the humblest actor who enters for a part is booked with appointments a fortnight in advance, and is never so rash as to accept an additional obligation without first inspecting the card which he carries of his polite promises.

Good society becomes frequently informal in the season's heat and rush. All its members are liable to oral and impromptu invitations to breakfast. A would-be hostess for a dinnerparty, concerned during the hurrying season to secure the appropriate number of sitters for her covers, at the first opportunity accests her mentally appointed guests as to their engagements. A young Parliamentarian or a rising artist bending deferentially over his tablets, in response to such a polite summons, is a stock tableau of the drawing-room, as well as of Punch, during the height of the season.

A London season may be accepted practically or romantically, as you will. An Englishman takes it practically, or he would not take it at all. The far-fetched in this cosmopolitan atmosphere is perceived as commonplace. But to an American in the English social world there occurs a good deal that is like fiction, and frequent suggestions of the romantic. He is surrounded by historic names, and is

CONSTANTLY MEETING REMARKABLE PERSON-

constantly meeting remarkable personof whom he has been accustomed only to read.
He threads his way between castes and acquireddistinctions. After conversation, perhaps, with
a Marquis, or a political Minister, he is introduced without inflection to his favorite English
novelist. A moment later he is face to face with
a Cambridge philologist, or an Aberdeen Professor, who have been his earliest mentors in
the path of science. London, by its position,
is the only capital city in the world which assembles and avails of for its society the whole
multitude of a country's celebrities. A half a
dozen miles by rall bring at the call of the London hostess, as surely as to a Queen's commismultitude of a country's celebrities. A half a dozen miles by rail bring at the call of the London hostess, as surely as to a Queen's commission, the savants of the great Universities from their laboratories or libraries to be your friendly colloquists for an evening. They were only names and authorities before. They have suddenly become actual personalities, asking questions and speculating over conversational issues as modestly as others. Extraordinary characters and histories are constantly turning up. English life favors a good many elements of the dramatic impossible to republican society. British institutions shelter the broken careers of Europe. Here is the second son of a peerage title who has married a respectable singer, is cut off from the help of his family by the mesulliance, has changed his politics and entered Parliament among the Liberals. He greets you cordially if you be French or American, because he has had to shift for success upon democratic manners. A silver-halred Italian woman, one of the fervid feminine revolutionists to whom Cavour was a protege, will tell you longer than you can listen of secret cabals around the red flag of '48. You accost a nephew of Mendelssohn and a son of Moscheles.

Moscheles.

HERE ARE TAGLIONI,

the dangered of a half-century ago, and Signor Garcia, the brother of Malibran,—memories with which you believed the world had as effectually done as with any other historical romances. The one has resumed her art as the teacher of manners, and the other is a Professor of singing. They are both foreign and do not consequently come under the code of English exclusion, being admitted, despite their callings, into London parlors, where they are supposed to repay infracted conventional etionetts, by the London parlors, where they are supposed to repay infracted conventional etiquette by the decoration they lend to good society. In the same room are a half a dozen other suggestive and startling names, waifs and strays from the arts or stranded from continental convulsions of thirty years back. The presence of any of them in an American drawing-room would set the company agog. But, so that they have kept or got clean and reputable, the all-embracing roof of London society takes them quite placidly under its shelter. At a 4 o'clock charitable reading for which the season finds time, you are asked to contribute for Mrs. Black, Byron's "Maid of Athens," an Englishman's widow, who is grown old and poor, and, in spite of the poet's verse, very "respectable."

The heart of the London season is reached

who is grown old and poor, and, in spite of the poet's verse, very "respectable."

The heart of the London season is reached AT THE END OF MAY.

The last of the great families have arrived from the country, and the Continent has poured in its celebrities. London becomes for the streets of West End are dense with carriages until they are no longer thoroughfares. Fashion blocks out trade. Long banks of emptying chariots crowd, through the month of June, the spaces in front of the Royal Academy of Art. The afternoons are a glitter of wheels, the park is a rage, Regent street a wilderness, Piccadilly a maze. Belgravia-square, with its stately houses, is always too classic for agitation; but pass through its neighborhood at noon, and troops of equestrians are mounting for Rotten Kow. At 6 in the afternoon a landau with a flame of arms on its panel stands in front of every aristocratic palace, filling for the park or a dinner.

All the greater and lesser houses give balls or receptions in May. They repeat them in June and renew them in July. For Duchess, Lady, or Mistress to appoint a night for her particular entertainment, when a hundred of her rank shall not have also opened their doors, is said to be as delicate and responsible a stroke of tactics as the pitching of a field for battle. But when the occasion has been chosen, there appears to the guests no mistake. Art conceals art. A London entertainment seems to be the growth of a social organization rather than the invention of a lostess. It is never faulty in taste, though it may not be finished in the requirements of art. Society's fraits have so often ripened upon this vigorous tree of the London season, they are always mellow and satisfactory.

The height of the season is a PERPETUAL HOLIDAY.

One hundred thousand people are eagerly and systematically engaged over the spaces of West End searching for pleasure. There is an event every morning, for which a smaller capital than Babylonic London would require a week of digestion—a parade of troops, an acistocrati

gust

FRESHER AND ROSIER THAN EVER.

Stout English matrons, who, for three or four months, are the nightly attendants of their daughters to receptions and dances, seem invigorated by the ordeal. Members of Parliament and of the professions scientific or artistic whose names are before the public every day in connection with their various labors, manage to appear nearly as attentive to afternoon conversations and evening entertainments, and go smiling at last into the Kalends of August and their grouse shooting.

ast into the kalends of August and their grouse shooting.

The excitements logically incident to a London season would emaciate and finally exterminate any other race of society lovers in the world. But the English are neversocially excited. They are not even social in the sense in which other neonic are so. people are so.

Continental society is framed on the basis of the imagination. A Frenchman or Russian enters a drawing-room for the end of stimulating his intellect or warming his emotions. An Englishman has no such purpose. He adopts society's duties as a function and performs them

as phlegmatically as he eats a pudding, without any cost to the nerve centres. He has no thought and feels no need of arousing his faculties in company, and possesses only the finsh of agreeable sensation natural to the position of being surrounded by his equals in a well spoointed drawing-room. Ordinary conversation on ordinary topics suits as well as any other for the purposes of this comfortably polite fellowship.

THE INSULAR SELF-SATISFACTION and self-possession never lose themselves in the nervousnes of social contacts. The Englishman does not conceive going out of himself for the purpose of acquiring his neighbor's information or of probing his sentiments. He has nothing to offer in return as an American or a Frenchman would have. An Englishman is never resonant. He goes into society neither stirring his imagination nor his passions, and consequently comes out without damage by attrition. Emotion is unconventional and brilliancy intolerable in an English parlor. Add to these facts that method is an English tradition, and it is possible to conceive that there is no limit to the national capacity for enduring society, and that by adopting its pleasures as a part of the business of life rather than as a special recreation the English accomplish the only gala season in the world which is not dissipation.

Notwithstanding the vast and variegated number of personages assembled for its pur-

special recreation the English accomplish the only gala season in the world which is not dissipation.

Notwithstanding the vast and variegated number of personages assembled for its purposes, the individuals to be encountered in London parlors during the season have always the ENGLISH TONE AND MANNER.

The powerful English personality subdues the elements of society as it subdues everything with which it comes into contact. The habit of English society is less demonstrative than of other nations. Its essential and prevailing mark is quietness. The example of the aristocracy gives color to everything, and the manner of this class is simplicity almost to affectation. There is also no necessary barrier between the class possessed of titles and persons without them. To enter the world of the London season from whatever gate is to find no pathway inexorably closed against you. Noble and plebelan, distinction and respectability, discover common ground and mix familiarly together in a hundred drawing-rooms. British aristocracy is fond of decorating its saloon with the best that can be found of wit and learning. Distinguished artists and literary men, as well as the chiefs in politics and the professions, are able, on the other hand, to make their parlors too attractive to be resisted by any mere caste pretension.

One of the chief characteristics of the society that enacts the unrivaled drama of the London season is, as has already been intimated,

The English are incapable of realizing through the means of fancy. They appreciate only what they possess or perceive. The national taste demands the substantial. But nowhere, save in London, does the opulence of society so nearly convert the ideal into reality. Society builds itself palaces for its meeting piaces, surrounds itself with the splendor of art, and fills its saloons with the most diverse and exalted personages, and affords to enjoy these perfected privileges of existence sensuously rather than through the imagination. Romance submits to be tamed in an atmospher

fort, and that it is a society without romance or admiration.

The London season begins to wane toward the middle of July. The novelty of the Academy and the field nights in Parliament are over. The members of the patrician families, surfetted with the repetition of entertainments, drop off, one by one, to the country or to the Continent. Society quickly follows the van of its leaders until the 1st of August, when the streets of West End have grown sensibly dull. Parliament lingers yet for a few days, perhaps, in lifeless session till adjournment. But even before this latter event the last chariot has rolled out of Hyde Park and left the pains and delights of the English social year in the rearward vista.—William J. Armstrong.

PAUPERS IN MICHIGAN.

LANSING. Mich., June 34. The annual seper of the County Superintendents of the Poor, con of the County Superintendents of the Poor, coulded by the Secretary of State, show the number

McNickolson-Thomas Nickolson, at 8 p. m. Sunday.

Funersl by cars to Calvary, Tuceday, June 26, from his late residence, 215 West Eric street.

HANNAH—Matilda T., wife of F. H. Hannah, on Sunday, June 24, at 3 p. m.

Funeral from the residence, 634 Butterfield street, Tuesday, June 28, at 10 o'clock a. m. GROSS—The funeral of the late William H. Gross will take place from the residence, 823 West Luke street, at 10 a. m., June 26, to Rosehill by car-

riages.

Clinton Junction, Wis., papers please copy.

McGLOUGLIN — Michael McGlouglin (policeman), aged 61, died at his late residence, 1369

South Dearborn-st., June 23.

Services at St. James' Church, 10:30, June 25, thence by cars to Calvary Cemeters.

Utica, N. Y., papers please copy.

Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, SEA WEED TONIC, AND MANDRAKE PILLS. These medicines have undoubtedly performed mor cures of Consumption than any other remedy known to the American public. They are compounded of vege-table ingredients, and contain nothing which can be injurious to the human constitution. Other remedies dvertised as cures for Consumption probably contain opium, which is a somewhat dangerous drug in all cases, and if taken freely by consumptive patients it must do great injury; for its tendency is to confine the norbid matter in the system, which, of course, must make a cure impossible. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is warranted not to contain a particle of opium; it is is warranted not to contain a particle of optum; it is composed of powerful but harmless herbs, which act on the lungs, liver, stomach, and blood, and thus cor-rect all morbid secretions and expel all the diseased matter from the body. These are the only means by which Consumption can be cured, and as Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills are the only medicines which operate in this way, it is obvious they are the only genuine cure for Pulmonary Consumption. Each bottle of this invaluable medicine s accompanied by full directions. Dr. Schenck is pro-essionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch-sts., Philadelphia, every Monday, where all let ters for advice must be addressed.

HALF HOSE. Keep's English Half-Hose. Full superfashioned. \$1.50 half dozen, or 25c peair. 178 East Madison-st.

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KEEP'S LINEN CUFFS. Four-ply. The very best; \$1.50 per half doz., or 25c per pair. 173 East Madison-st.

AUCTION SALES. By HIRAM BRUSH, CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE Of \$25,000 Worth of Purniture. ENTIRE CONTENTS OF THE

SKINNER HOUSE Corner of Madison and Canal-ets., TUESDAY, June 26, at 10 a. m. Parior, Chamber, Dining room, Office and Kitchen Furniture. Bar Pitures and Kitchen Furniture. Bar Pitures and Art and

By RADDIN & CLAPP, BOOTS & SHOES AT PUBLIC AUCTION. Large, attractive, and peremptery auction sale Boots and Shoes to be held at our salesrooms, and 85 Wabash-av., Chicago,

RADDIN & CLAPP, Anctioners By ROSENFELD & MUNZER. Auctioneers, 42 and 44 Madison-st., near Wabash-av.
REGULAR TRADE SALE,
TUESDAI, June 26, 10 o'clock, sharp. BOSENFELD & MUNZER, Auctioneers.

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Monday and Tuesday, June 25 and 26, Commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., at Butters' Anction Rooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.

Among the stock are fine Unset and Set Diamoa's in all styles of settings; Gold and Silver Watches of all makes and Grades, Gold Chains, Opera Glasses, Gun, Revolvers, etc.

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ASSIGNEE'S SALE. Burns' Crockery Store No. 196 East Randolph-st.,

TUESDAY, JUNE 28, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M. Imported White China, Dining and Tea Ware; Carrier Street, and Fista disassware; Fine Silver place Ware, of R. ABBEY, Assignee.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioners. BUTTERS' WEDNESDAY TRADE SALE

WHITE AND YELLOW WARE Assorted Glassware, Olicloth, and Carpeting, WEDNESDAY MORNING, June 27, at 9:30 o'clock At their Salesrooms, 11s and 120 Wabash-sr. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Auctioneen. 15 Barrels Whisky,

30 Cases Wine, 20 Cases Rifles & Muskets, WEDNESDAY, June 27, at 10 o'clock, at our Auction Rooms, 118 & 120 Wabash av.
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BANKRUPT SALE.

PIANOS, ORGAN,
Sheet Music of all kinds,
Accordeons, Violins, etc.,
AT AUCTION.
WEDNESDAY MORNING. June 27, at 11 o'clock. P
our Auction Room, 116 and 120 Wabash-av.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DILINGERS. MILLINGT. A. CO., Auctioneers. BUTTERS' THURSDAY TRADE SALE. DRY GOODS, WOOLENS, CLOTHING,
Straw Goods, Wool Hats, and Boots and Short,
THURSDAY MORNING, June 28, at 9:20 closes,
At Butters & Co. 's Auction Rooms, second floor,
Merchants will always fluid good and saiable goods as
our sales.

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BUTTERS & CO.'S Regular Saturday Furniture Sale, 

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., REGULAR TRADE SALE

DRY GOODS. Tuesday, June 26, 9:30 a. m. important Seasonable Specialties to be closed STRAW GOODS. A Manufacturer's entire product, invoicing more Ten Thousand Dollars,

And covering the most desirable Styles in Mon's and Boys' wear especially. These goods WILL BE SOLD. GEORGE P. GORE & CO. Auctioneers. We are instructed to close out at our Austion Sale of Wednesday, June 27,

All Spring and Summer BOOTS AND SHOES Now unsold, and shall at same time close out 320 lots of the stock of

BIRKENSTEIN, EVANS & CO., Boot and Shoe Dealers. These are solid Goods, in regular size, and will prove bargains.

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On Thursday, June 28, at 91 o'clock, We shall offer extra inducements at this sale is dealers and consumers. \$14,000 WORTH OF

HOUSEHOLDFURNITURE Of every description, without the least reserve. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auct'rs. By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

Chattel Mortgage Sale ENTIRE FURNITURE

Residence, 532 West Monroe-st-Monday Morning, June 25, at 10 o'clock. Parlor and chamber Sets, Carpets, General Household Effects. ELISON, POMEROY & CO. Tuesday Morning, June 28, at 9:30 o'clock, at our stores 78 and 80 Randolph-st., FURNITURE, CARPETS, ceral Household Goods, Refrigerators, General Household Goods, Refrigerators, General Chandise, &c. ELISON, PONEROY & CO.

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REAL E AUCTION

To Close a We will sell at Auction withor THURSDAY. June 28, at 10 o'c the following desirable property River Lot on South Branch, 1 through to and being 75 feet from Halsted: side track to Alton & feeter location in the city for lu Also, one acre on Twelthat. The River Lot will be 17,000. Lot on Twelfthat. A paracts of Title Turnished & Abstracts of Title Turnished 6

Real Estate On THURSDAY, June 28, 18
Auction-Room of GEO. R.
Washington-st., sale to begin
The following, among of
offered: No. 24 Ellis Park, tw
marble-front house.
No. 1104 Prairie-av., twollansard-roof stone-front ho
harp. Manard-roof stone-front hobarn.

200 feet frontage on Drexe
Forty-third and Forty-sixthEleven lots in Mason & Mci
sitnate between Fifty-fifth four lots fronting on the Peeast on Drexel-av.

A 50-foot lot on Indiana-av.

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Five lots on Thirty-first of Halsted-st.; and other che
Property shown free to an eet it at any time before the at ticulars call at our office. Al

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